KNOTS

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

BY

GEORGE RUSSELL SHAW

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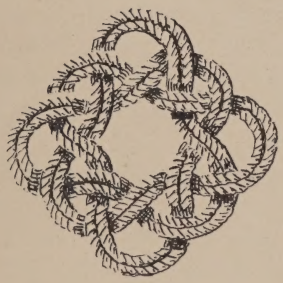

BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS CAMBRIDGE
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INTRODUCTION

Books on knots in the English language, such as "Knots, Ties, and Splices," of Burgess, or "Knotting and Splicing Ropes," of Hasluck, treat principally of knots in their relation to seamanship, to the bends and hitches connected with the rigging and mooring of sailing vessels and with the mending of broken parts. But sailors, in the long sea-voyages of former days, and in their hours of leisure, combined knots, with skill and patience, into knife-lanyards, watch-fobs, and other articles of ingenious and beautiful construction. There is no record of this work so far as I can discover. He who would acquire the ability must search for one of the ever-diminishing number of mariners who are still expert in the intricacies of knot-tying. Steam and the wire rope have driven this fascinating art from the high seas. A little ornamental work in knots may be found in dictionaries of needlework, in pamphlets giving instruction in Macramé lace, and other such publications.

On the other hand, I have found in the Japanese department of the Boston Art Museum books that treat almost exclusively of ornamental knots. Two of these books, "Musubi-no-ki" (A Record of Knot-Tying), and "Musubi-ho" (How to Tie Knots), are very interesting and their illustrations of the different stages in the construction of the knots are clearly drawn. Apparently knot-tying in Japan has been a subject of devoted study, somewhat comparable to the elaborate etiquette of their tea-drinking. Many of their knots have ceremonial significance and many of them are conventional representations of insects and flowers. It is also probable that many of them are of Chinese origin.

The interlacing knot designs, associated with some of the old Celtic crosses, are beautiful examples of ornamental carving.

Such designs are peculiarly adapted to the modelling of leather, being easily fitted to any contour, symmetrical or irregular. A mastery of this class of ornament would be a valuable equipment for a designer.

It is the purpose of this book to illustrate knots from both points of view, the useful and the ornamental, and under each head to present material that has never been published, so far as the author knows. Examples of ornamental knots are given and some of their combinations, suggesting the possibility of an indefinite number of attractive designs.

As a training for close observation, knots are unsurpassed. For the difference between a true knot and a false one may be very slight. The certainty with which an expert detects a flaw is no less wonderful than the grace and accuracy of his movements while in the act of tying the knot correctly.

For practice in tying knots there is no better material than the No. 64 round cotton braid manufactured by the New Bedford Textile Company, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It is very supple, is easily tied and untied, and is large enough to show clearly all the details of the knot.

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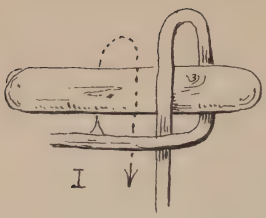
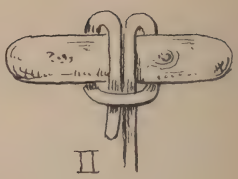
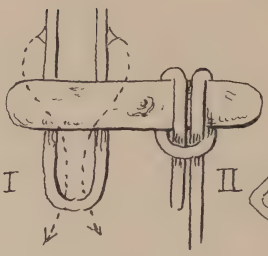
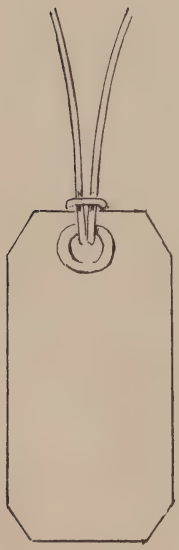
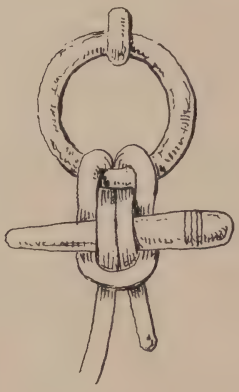
Lark's Head

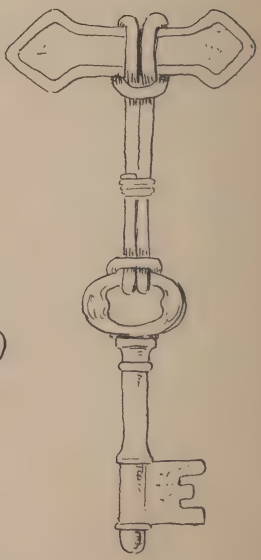




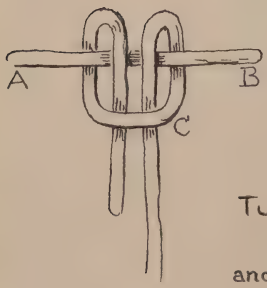




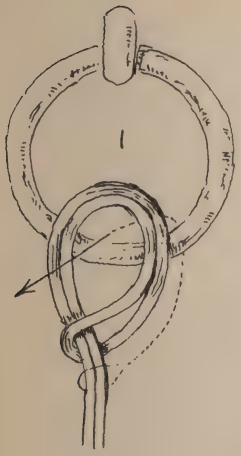




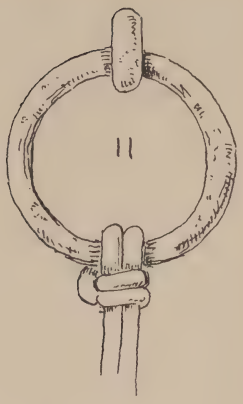
A Lark's Head around a line is a form of the Square Knot

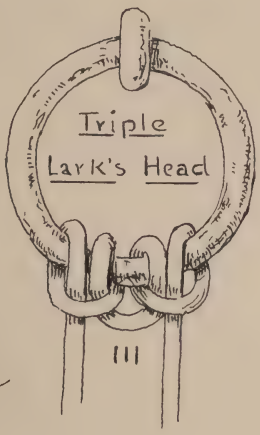


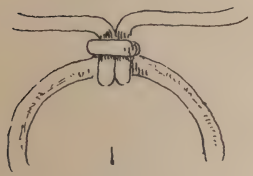
Turn the Bight C over onto the line AB and bring A and B together



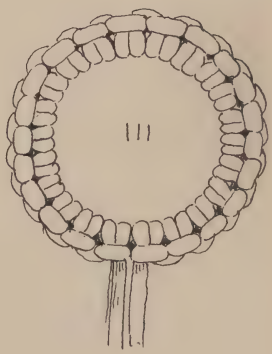
Double
Lark's Head

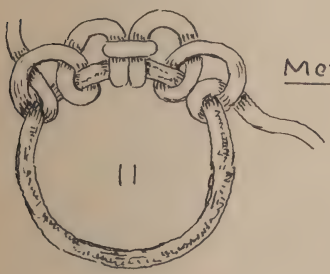




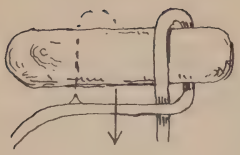


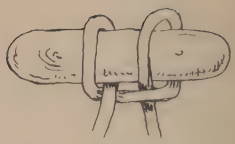
Covering
a
Metal Ring

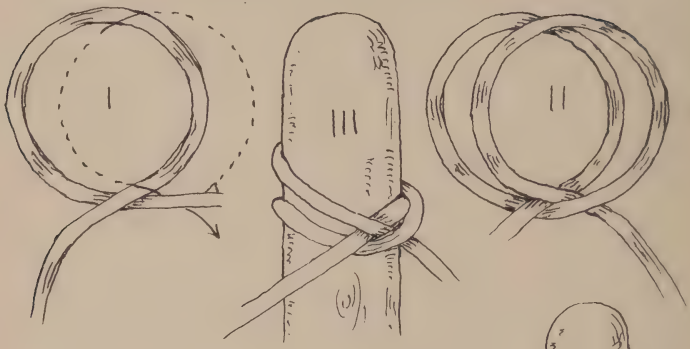




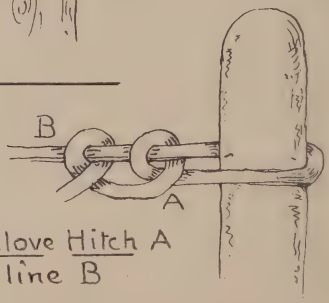
Clove Hitch



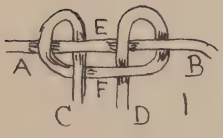




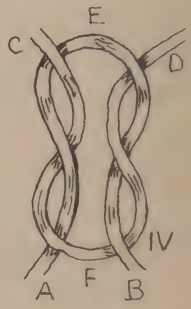
Two Half Hitches

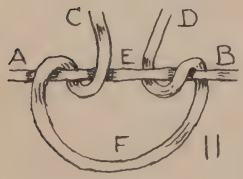


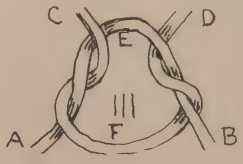
form a Clove Hitch A
over a line B



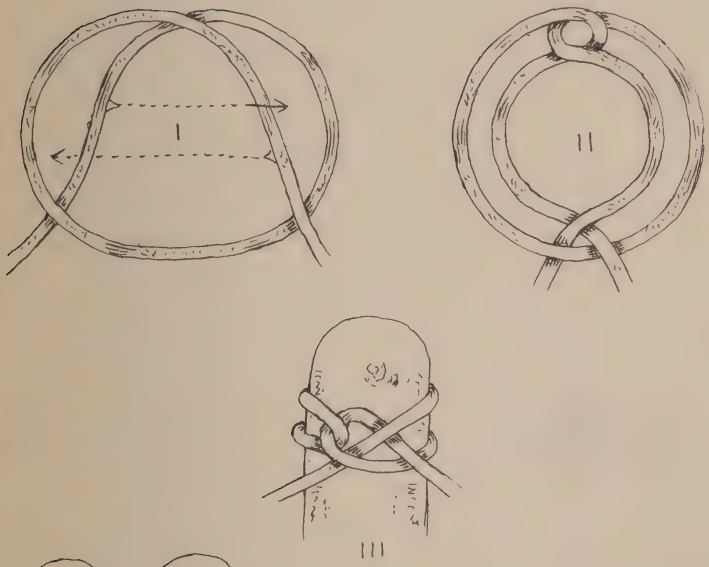
A Clove Hitch over
a line is
a form of the Granny

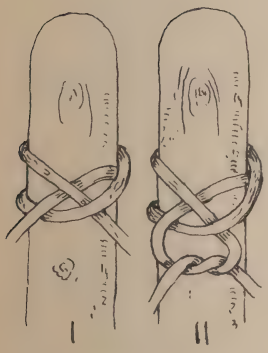




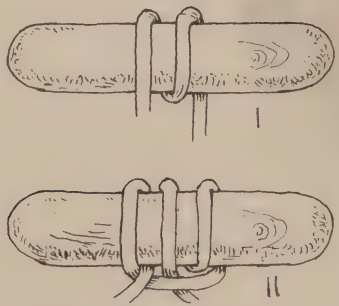


Double Loop Clove Hitch



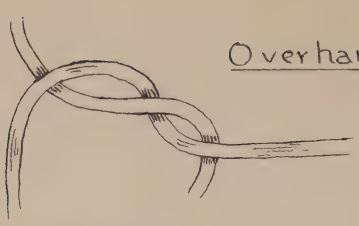


Gunner's Knot

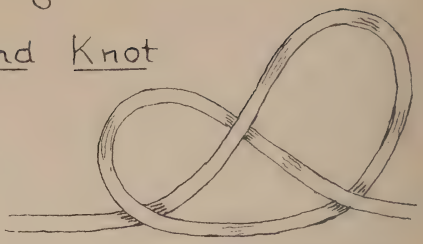


Magnus Hitch

Overhand Knot



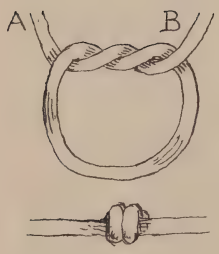
Two lines



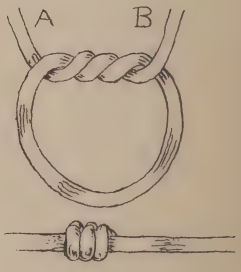
One line

Overhand Bend

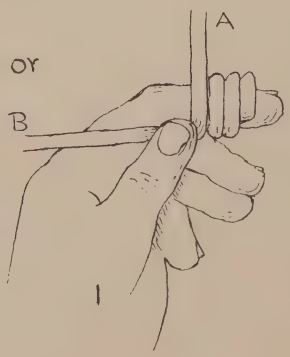
Multiple Overhand Knot



Pull the ends A & B



II



I

III

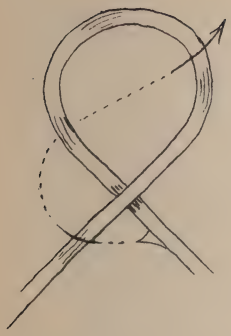
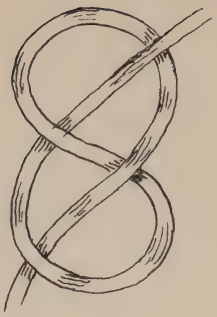


Figure-of-Eight Knot



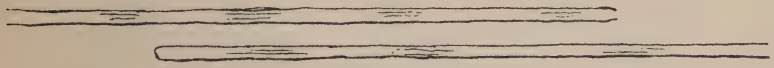
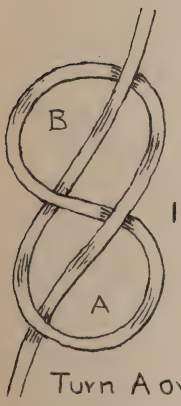
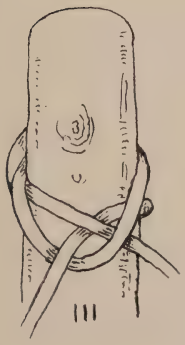


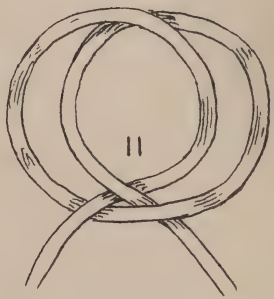
Figure-of-8 Bend

Figure-of-8 Clove Hitch

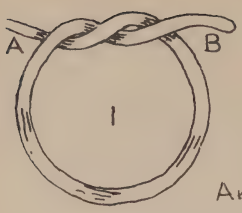


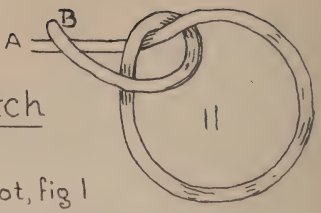
Turn A over on B





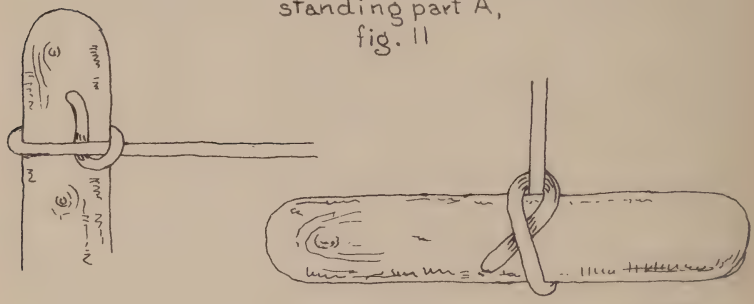
Throw the two loops over a post



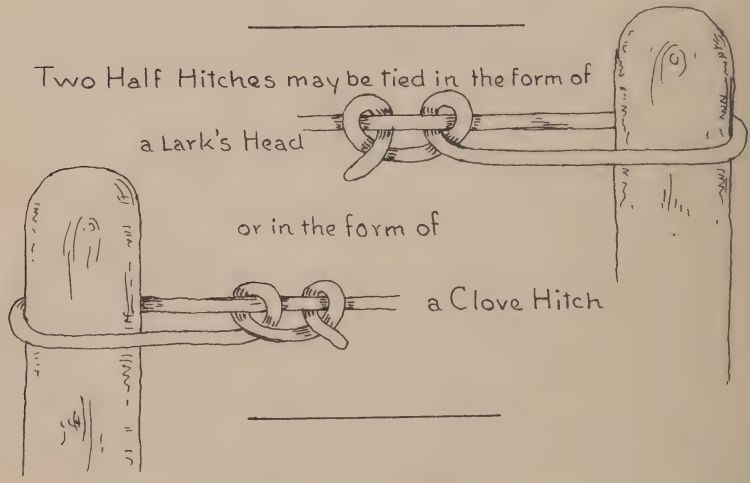


Half Hitch

An Overhand Knot, fig I with the end B turned back on the standing part A, fig. II



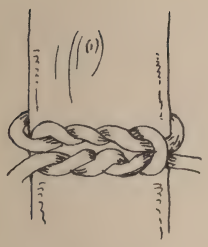
Two Half Hitches may be tied in the form of a Lark's Head



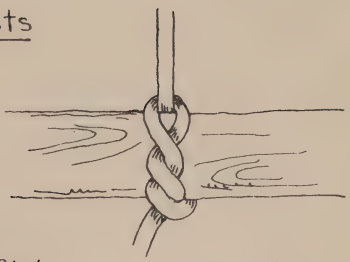
or in the form of a Clove Hitch

Half Hitches seized

Twists

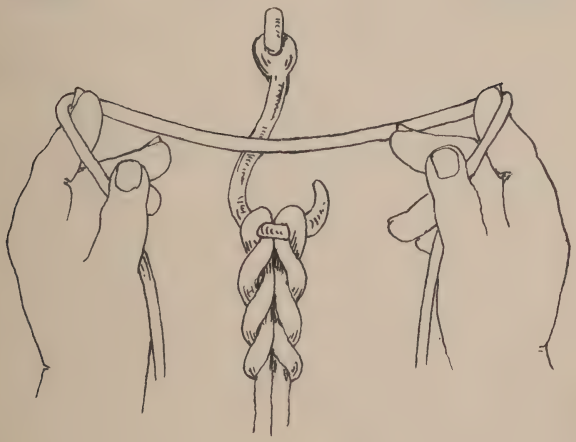


Double Twist

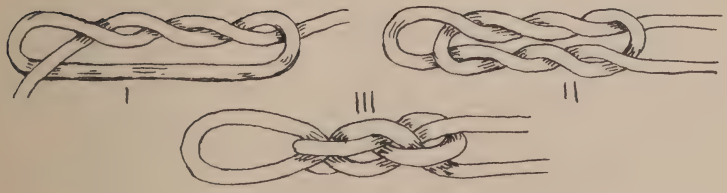


Timber Hitch

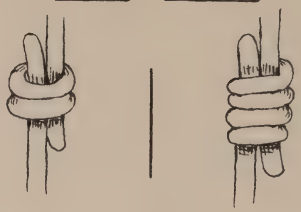
Cat's-Paw



False Round Braid

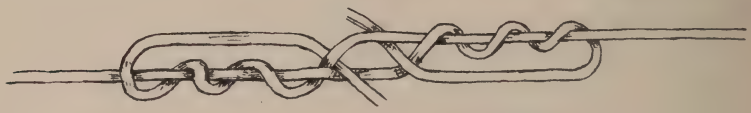


Slide Knots

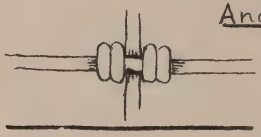


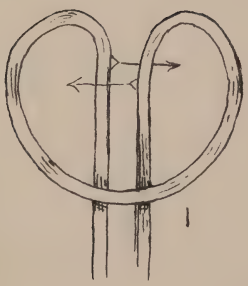
Single Waterman

Double Waterman

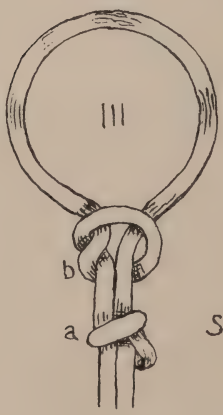


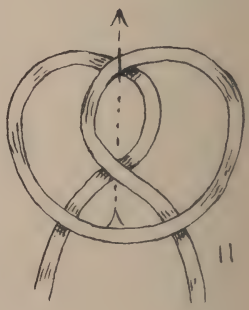
Another





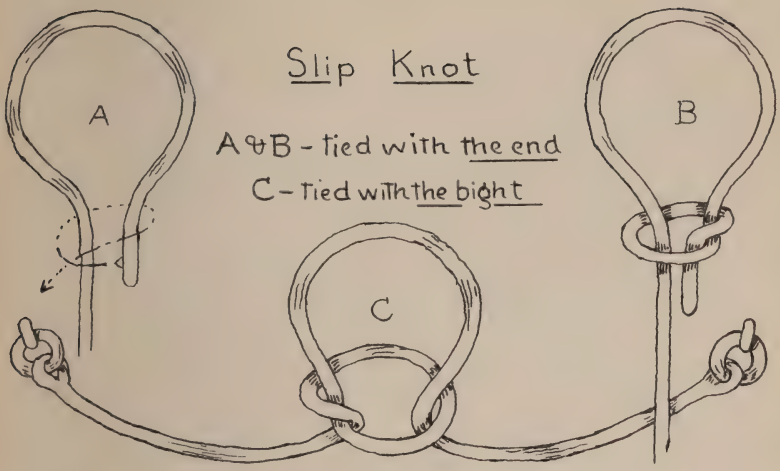
Flemish Loop





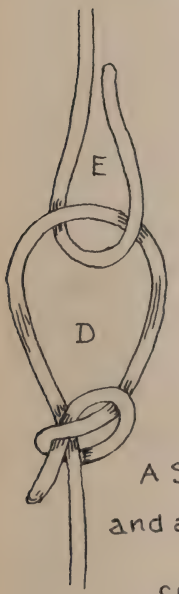
Slide the knots, a & b, together

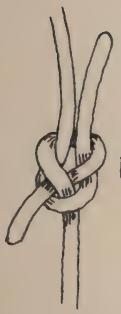
Slip Knot



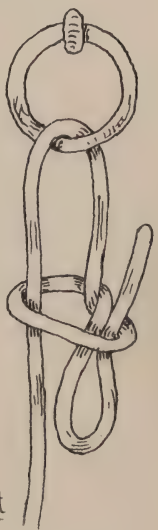
A & B - tied with the end

C - tied with the bight

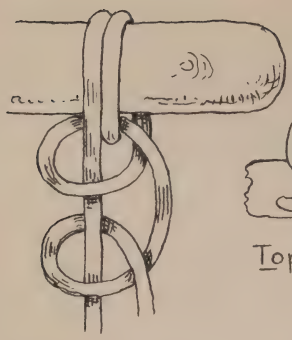




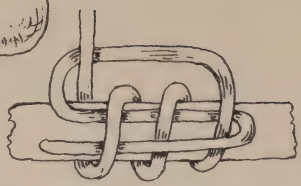
A Slip Knot D and a Loop E unite in a Sheet Bend F



Halter Knot tied with the bight

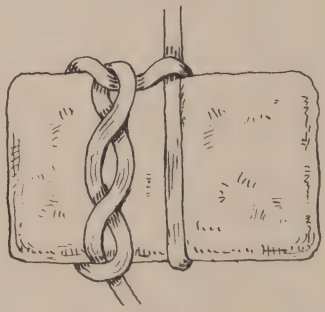


Fisherman's Hitch

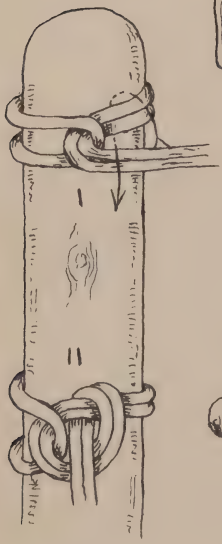


Topsail Halyard Bend

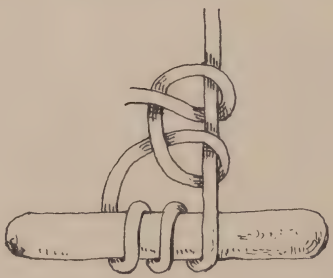
Midshipman's Hitch



Killick Hitch

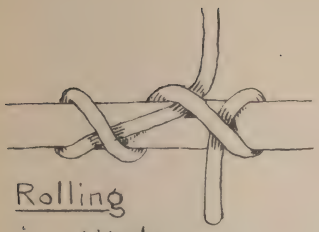


Lark's Head and Half Hitch

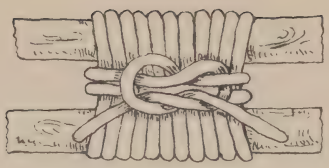


Rolling Hitch

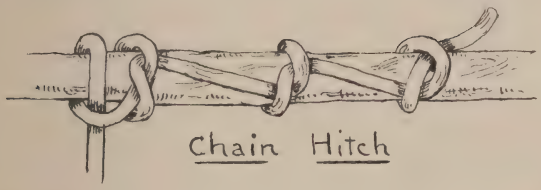
Capstan Knot



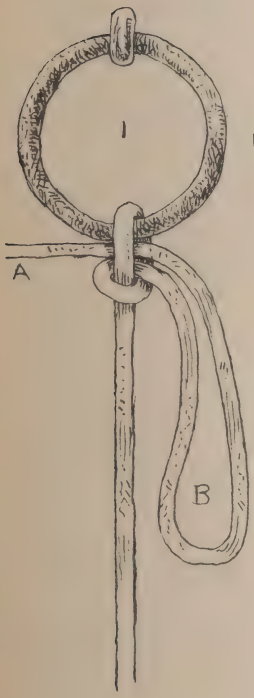
Rolling Hitch



Necklace Tie

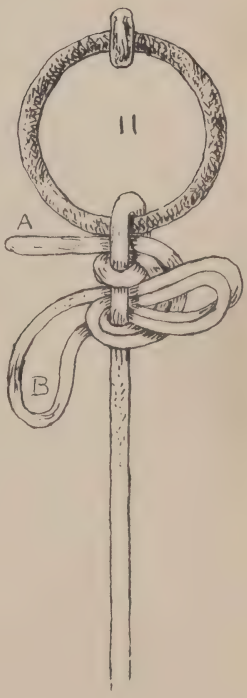


Chain Hitch



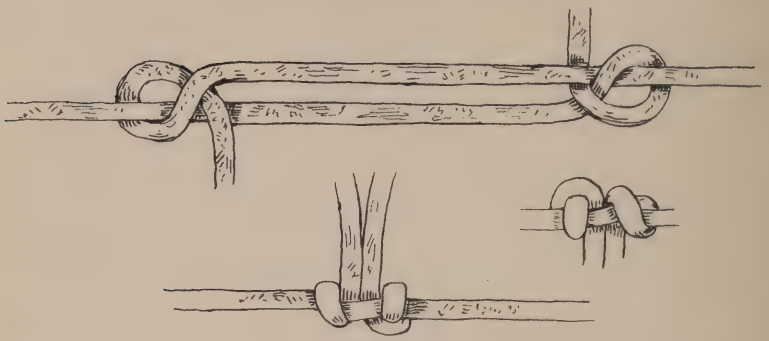
Two Half Hitches may be tied thus

Quickly untied by pulling first B, then A fig II

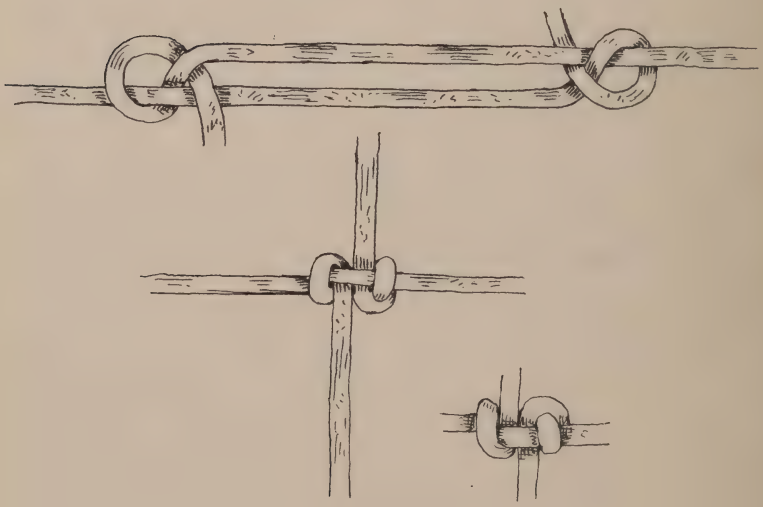


A Line tied to another at right angles

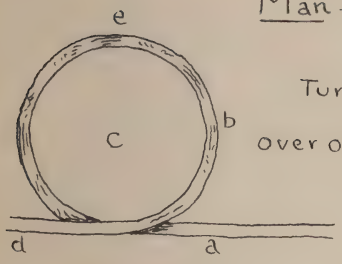
Both ends on the same side



The ends on opposite sides

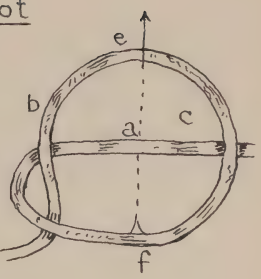


Man-Harness Knot



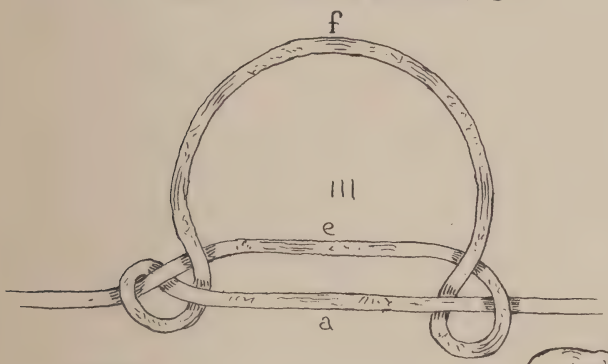
I

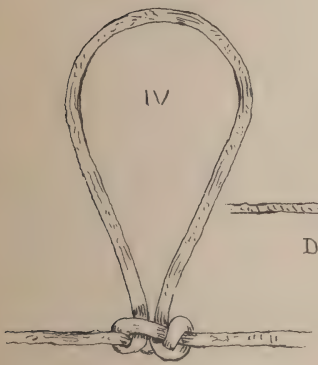
Turn the loop c over on to a



II

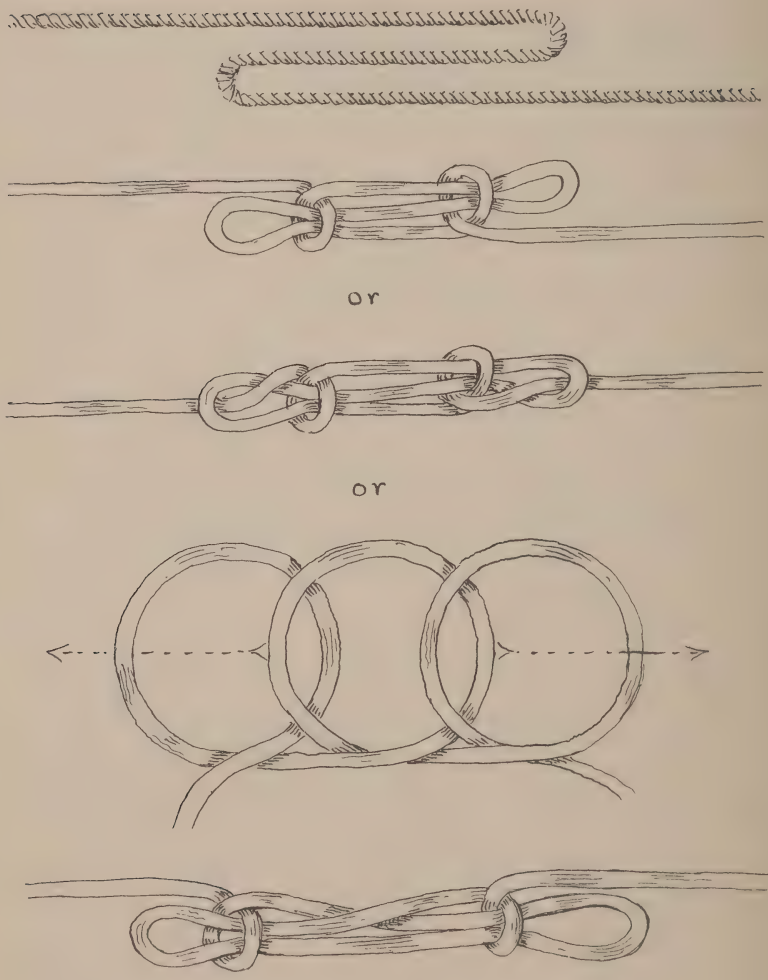
Pass f under a and over e



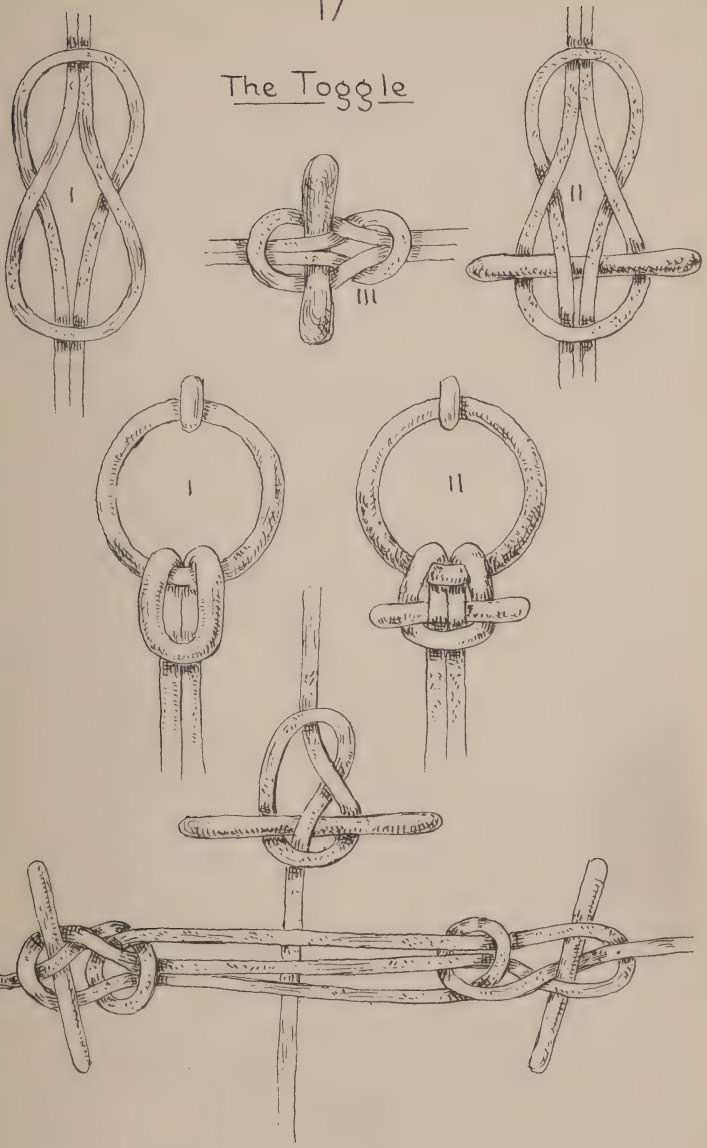


Dragging artillery

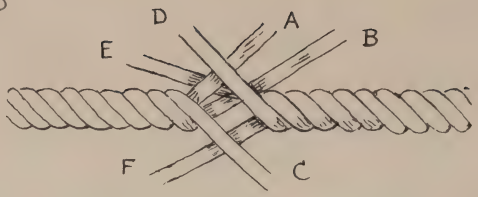
Sheepshank



The Toggle



Splicing



Short Splice

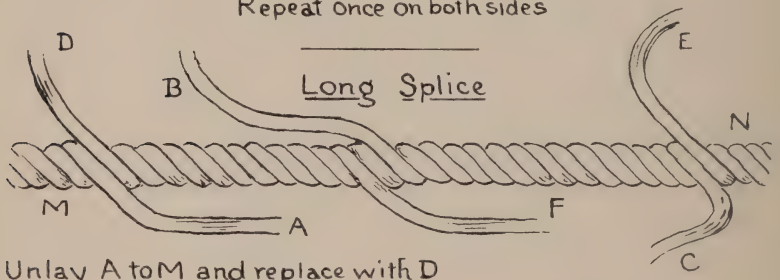
A over E and under F

B over F and under D

C over D and under E

Repeat once on both sides

Long Splice



Unlay A to M and replace with D

Unlay E to N and replace with C

Tie together B & F, A & D, C & E. Weave ends into the strands

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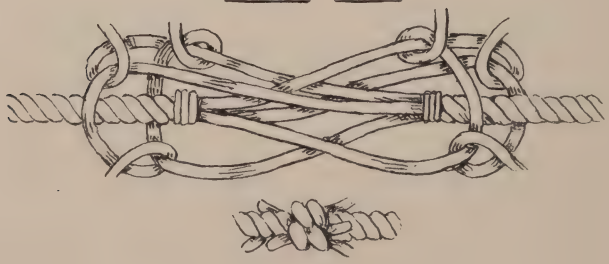
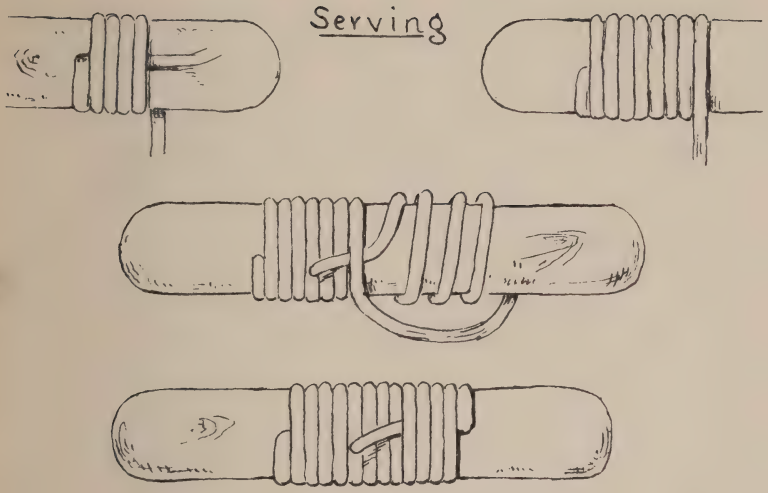
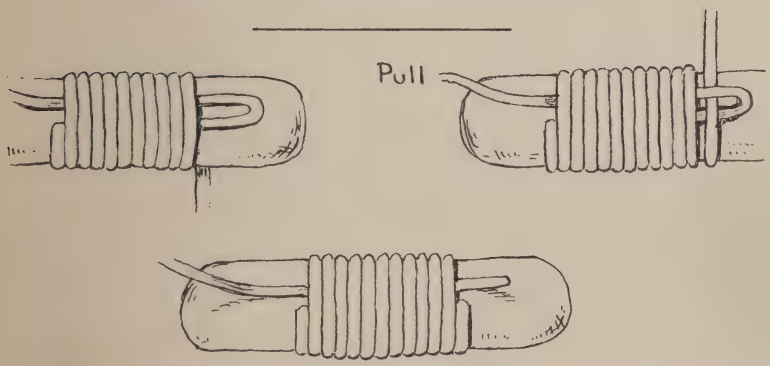
Shroud Knot



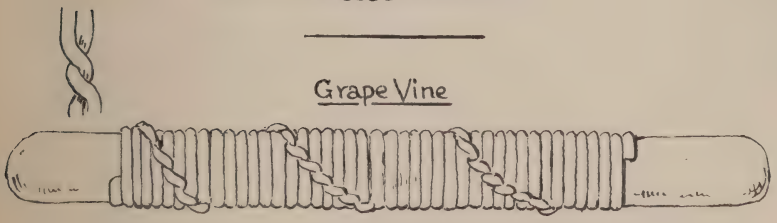
Serving



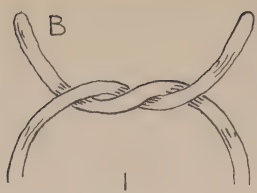
Pull



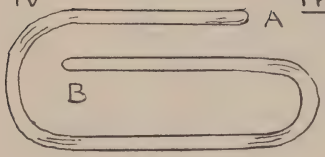
Grape Vine

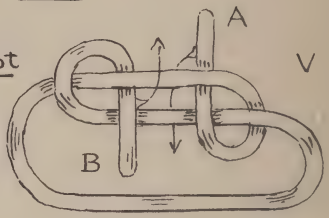


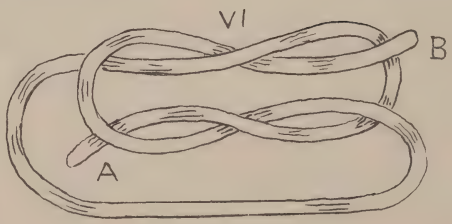
Square Knot



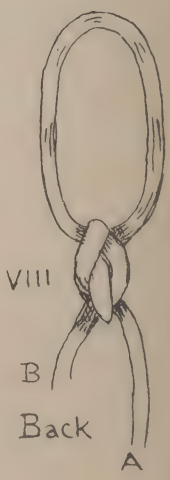
False Square Knot
or
Thief Knot



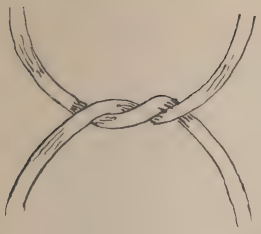




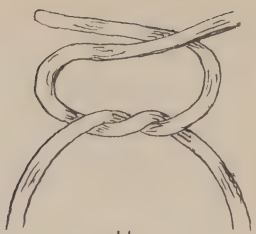
Bring A & B together
for the
Japanese form of this Knot
Figs. VII, VIII.



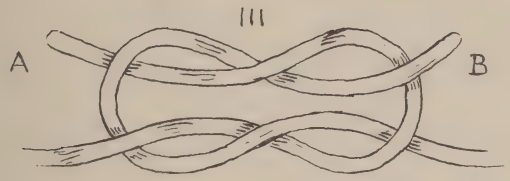
Granny



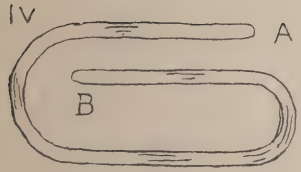
I

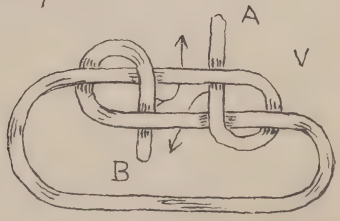


II

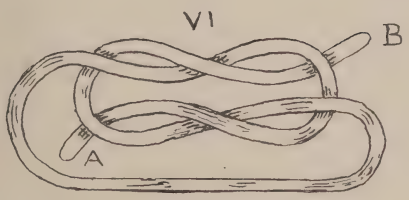


False Granny





Front

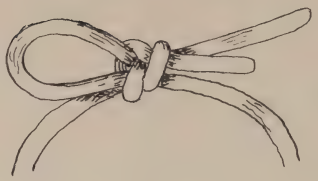


Bring A & B together
for the
Japanese form of this Knot
Figs. VII, VIII

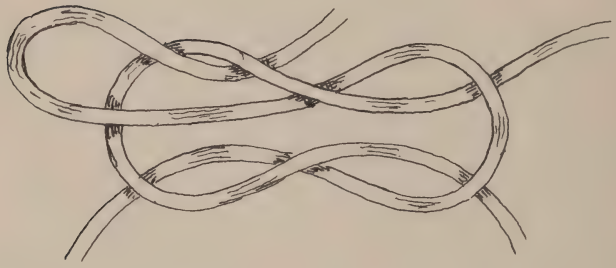
Back

Reef Knot

A Square Knot tied with

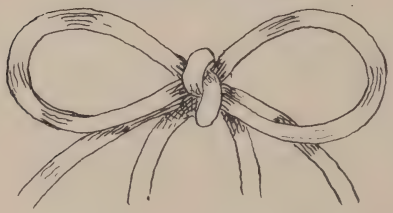


the Bight of one of the ends



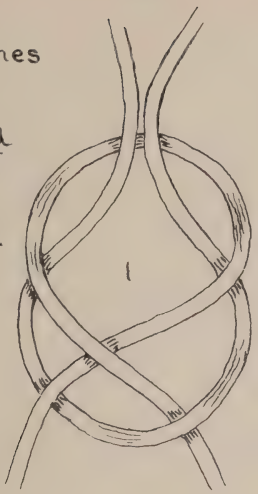
Bow Knot

A Square Knot tied with

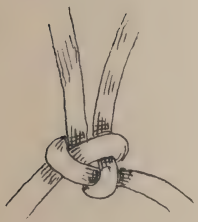


the Bight of Both Ends

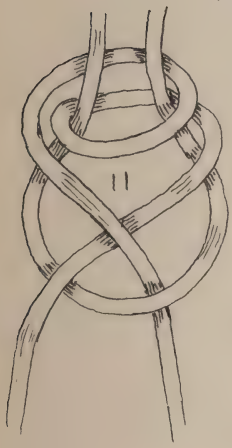
Under the names
Sheet Bend
Becket Bend
Bowline
Weaver's Knot
&c.

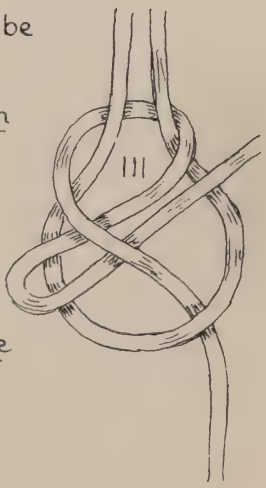


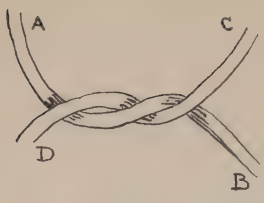
is a Knot
combining with
a Loop
a Half Hitch
Fig. I



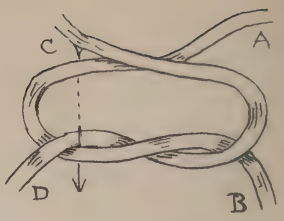
The Half Hitch may be
reinforced
by an extra turn
fig. II
or
it may be tied
with the
Bight of the line
fig. III

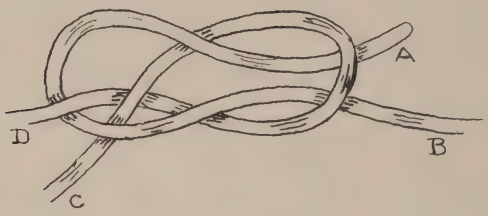




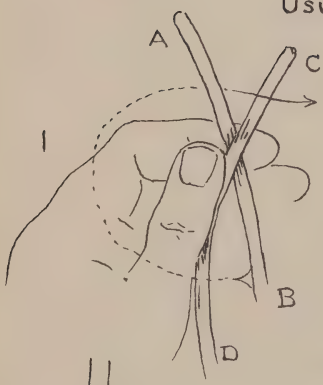


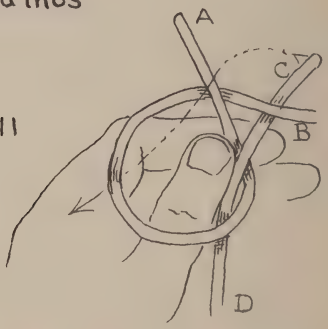
Weaver's Knot
or
Sheet Bend

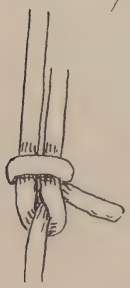


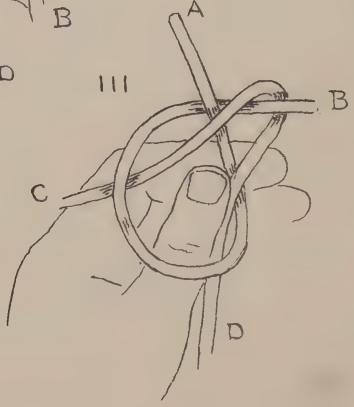


Usually tied thus



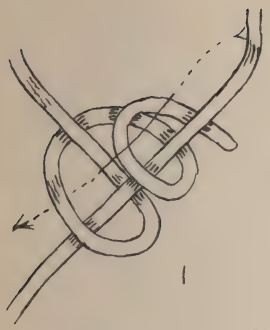


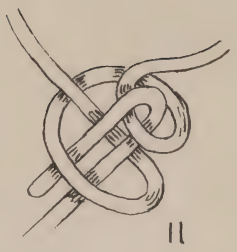




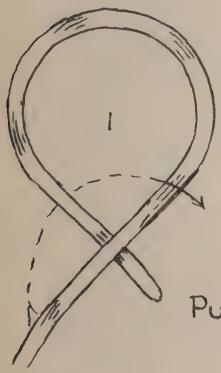
Sheet Bend

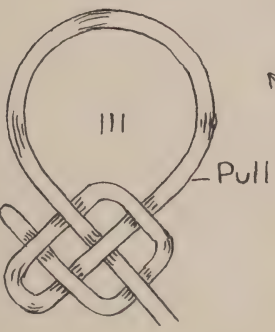
Another Method

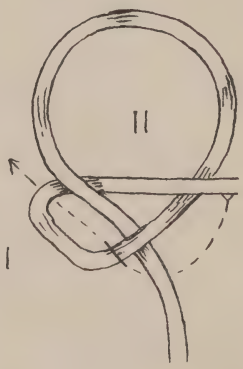




Another

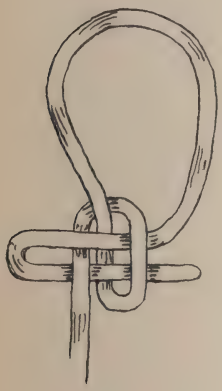


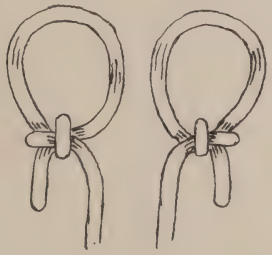


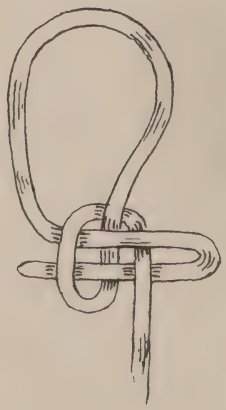


Japanese Method

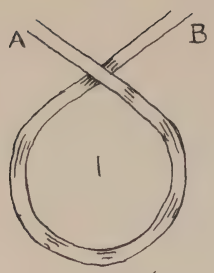
Right & Left-hand Tying

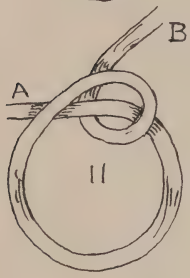


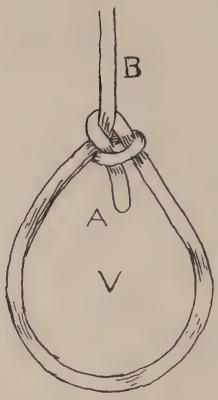


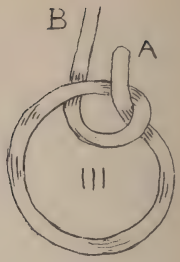


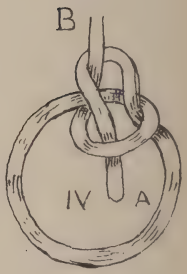
Bowline



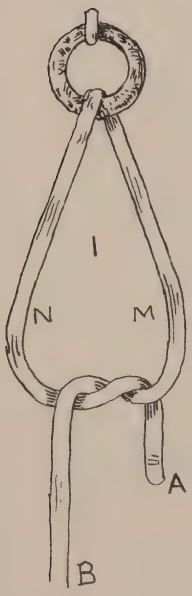


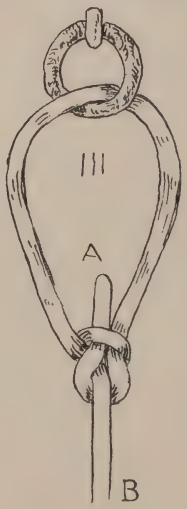


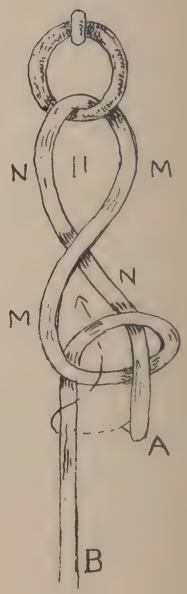




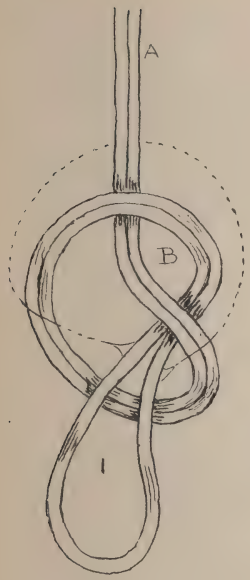
Another Method

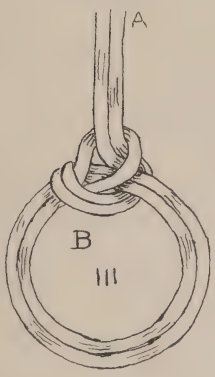


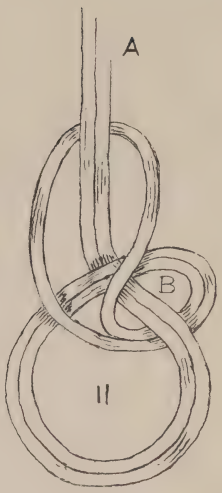




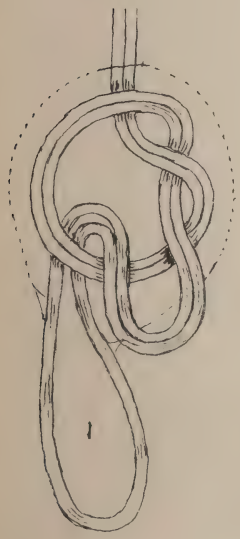
Bowline on a Bight

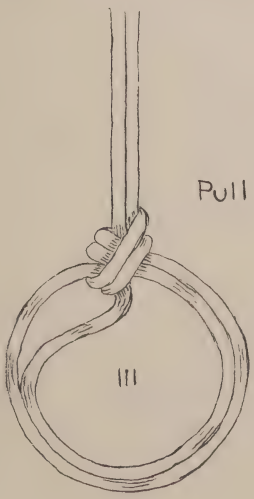




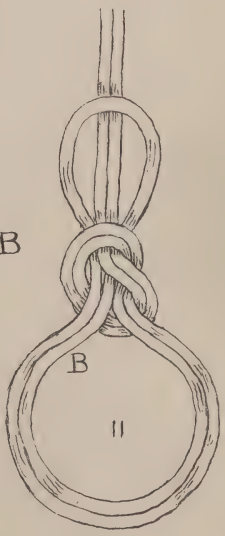


Another Form

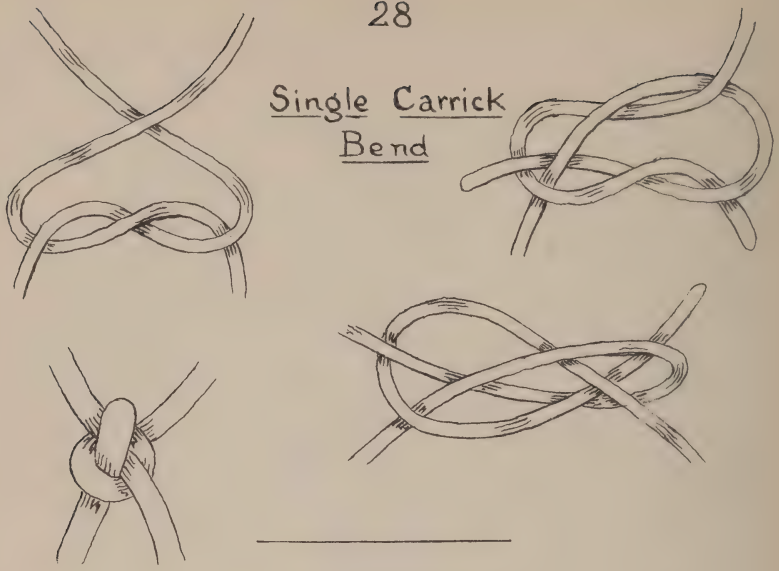




Pull B

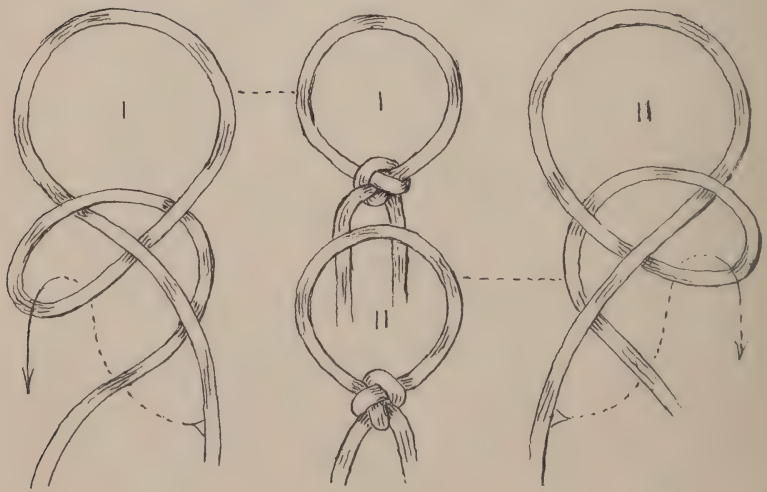


Single Carrick Bend

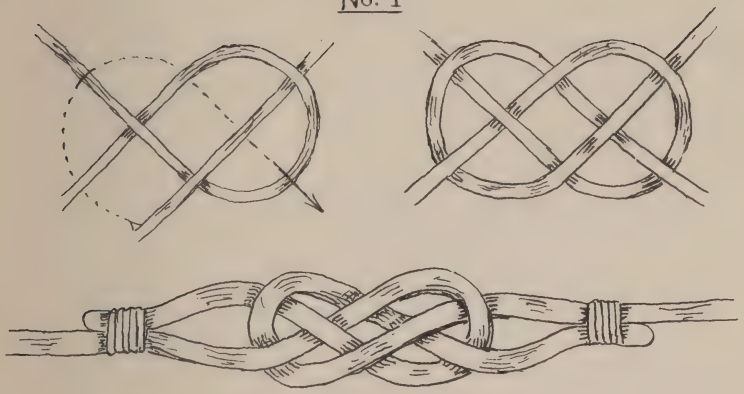


Japanese Method

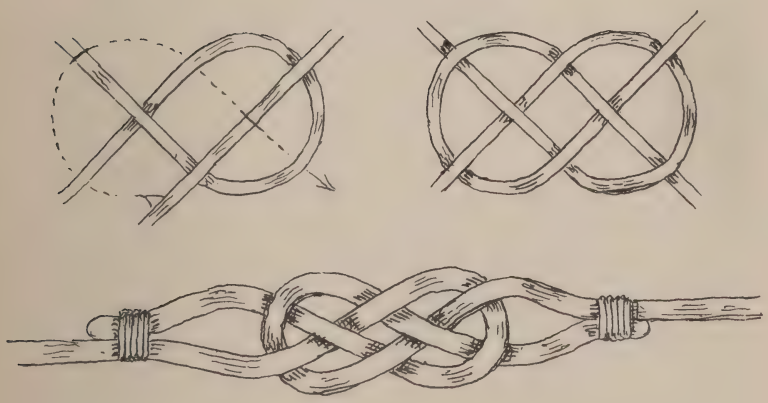
Right and left hand Knots



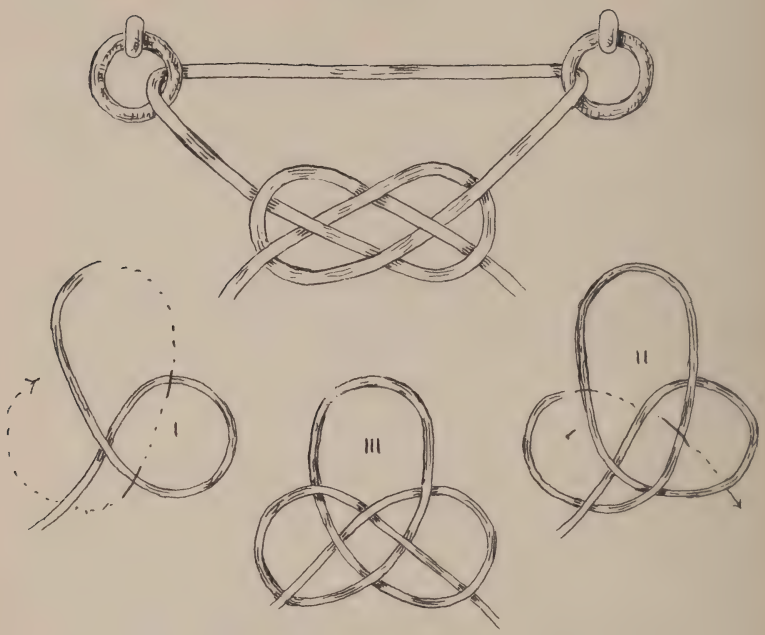
Double Carrick
No. 1



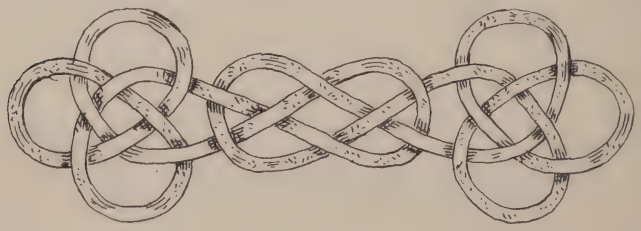
Double Carrick
No. 2



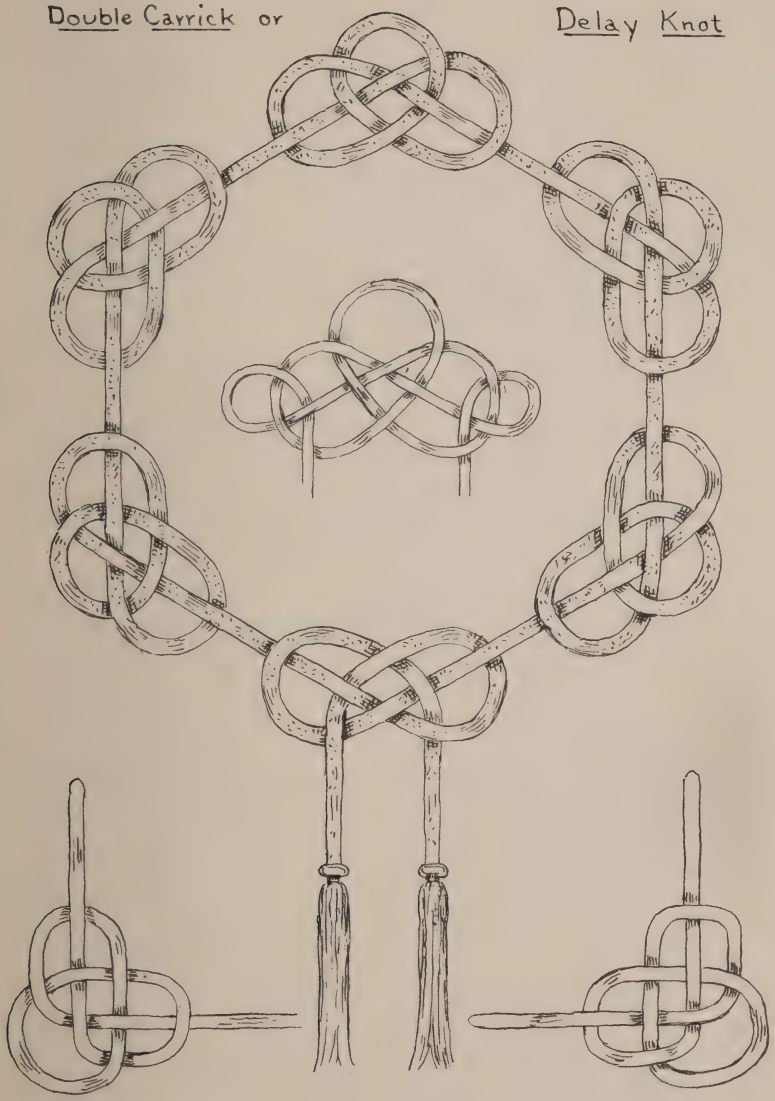
Delay Knot

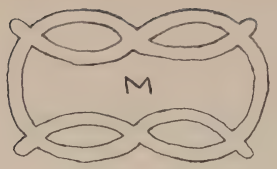


The Delay Knot is the Double Carrick No.2, tied with one line and often employed in ornamentation.

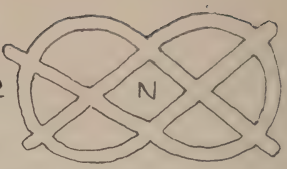


Double Carrick or Delay Knot





Analysis of the Knots of the Forms M & N



Centre of the Knot

A - One line ties on the other

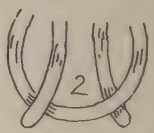
B - The lines interlace

Ends of the lines

Ends are not crossed within the Bight

1 - Ends on same side of Bight

2 Ends on different sides of Bight



Ends are crossed within the Bight.

3 The braiding is irregular

4 The braiding is regular

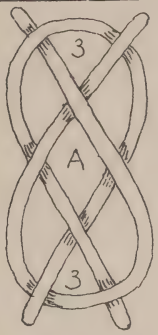
There are 20 possible combinations

1-A-1 1-B-1	1-A-2 1-B-2	1-A-3 1-B-3	1-A-4 1-B-4	2-A-2 2-B-2	2-A-3 2-B-3	2-A-4 2-B-4	3-A-3 3-B-3	3-A-4 3-B-4	4-A-4 4-B-4

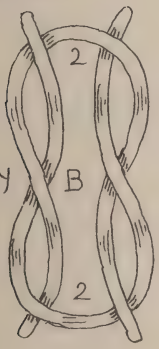
Among the 20 combinations there are 8 knots only

Square Knot

Nameless - 1



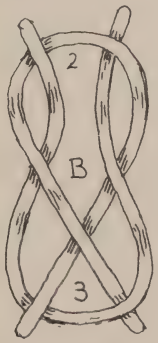
Sheet Bend



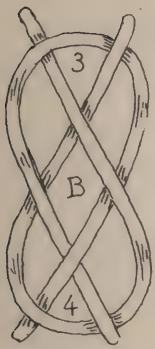
Granny

2-B-2 & 3-B-3 are the same knot

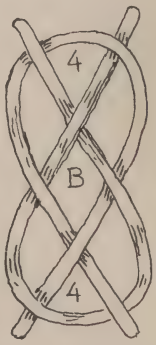
Nameless 2



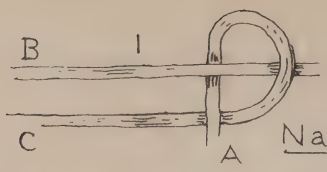
Single Carrick



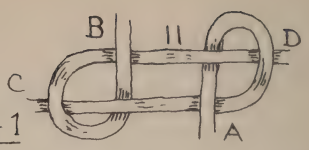
Double Carrick-1



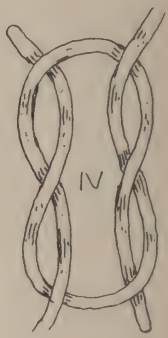
Double Carrick-2



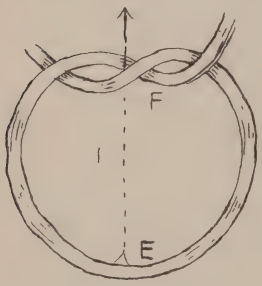
Nameless-1



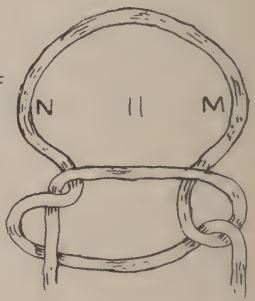
In fig. II, if A is laid over B the resulting knot is Nameless - 1 fig. III
If A is laid under B the knot is a Granny, fig. IV



Another Method

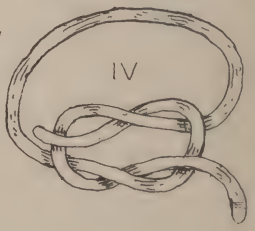


Pass the Bight E through the Knot F
Fig. II

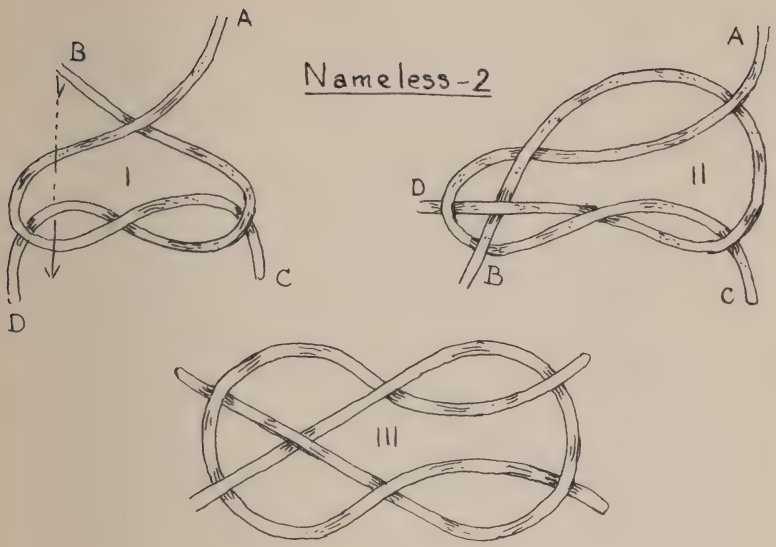


If M & N are crossed with M above The Knot becomes Nameless-1
fig. III

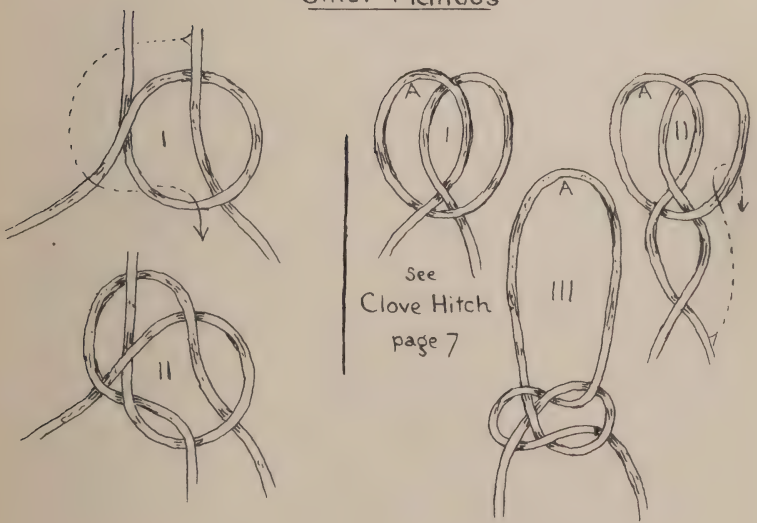
But with M below the Knot is a Granny
fig. IV



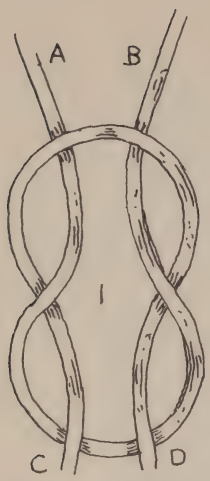
Nameless-2



Other Methods



See Clove Hitch page 7

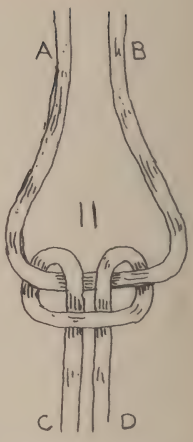


Square Knot

The Square Knot and the Lark's Head

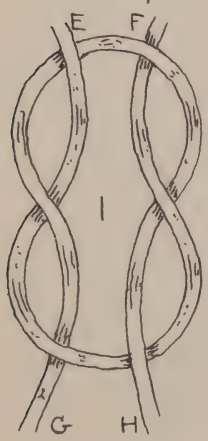
Straighten the line A B
the line CD
will then be joined to AB
by a
Lark's Head

See page 2



Lark's Head

Granny

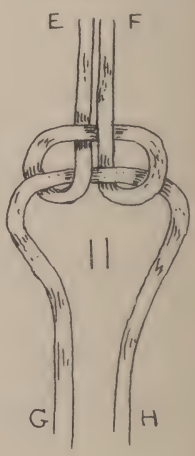


The Granny and the Clove Hitch

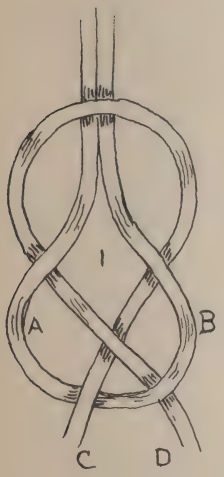
Straighten the line GH
The line EF
will then be joined to GH
by a
Clove Hitch

See page 4

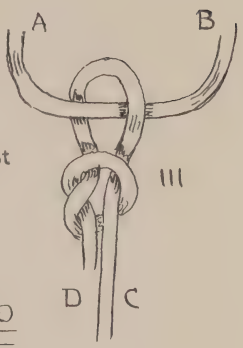
Clove Hitch

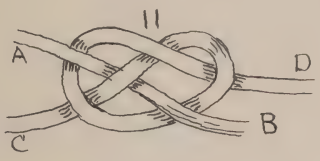


The Sheet Bend and Slip Knot



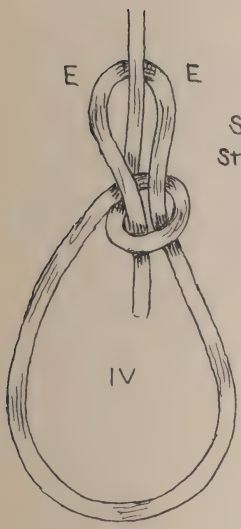
Straighten the Loop AB, figs. I & II
By pulling AB a Slip Knot is formed, fig. III



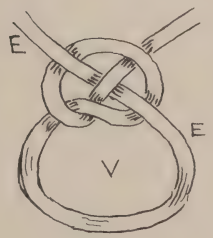


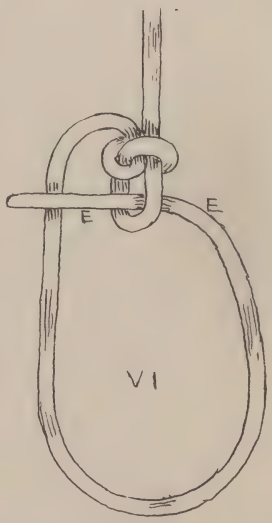
See page 11

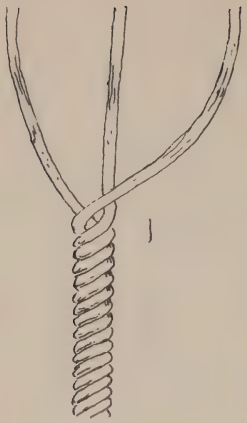
The Bowline and Slip Knot



Similarly with the Bowline
Straighten the Loop E E
and form fig. V and
the Slip Knot
fig VI







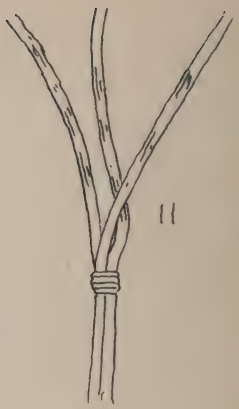
Stopper Knots

They are tied with the three strands of a rope

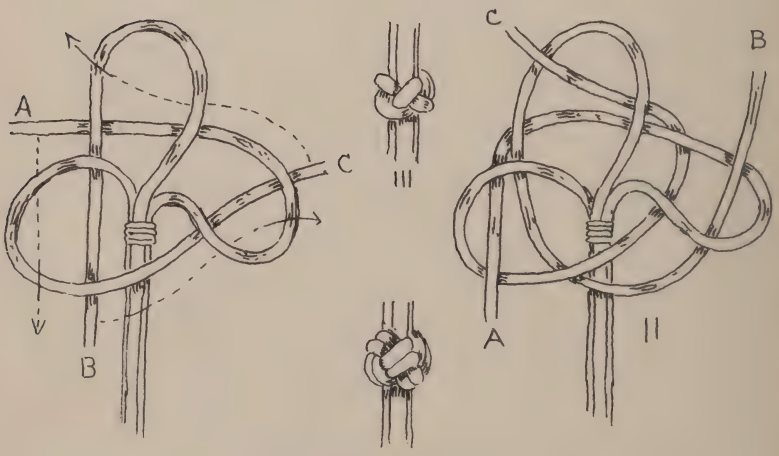
fig. I

or with three cords bound together

fig. II

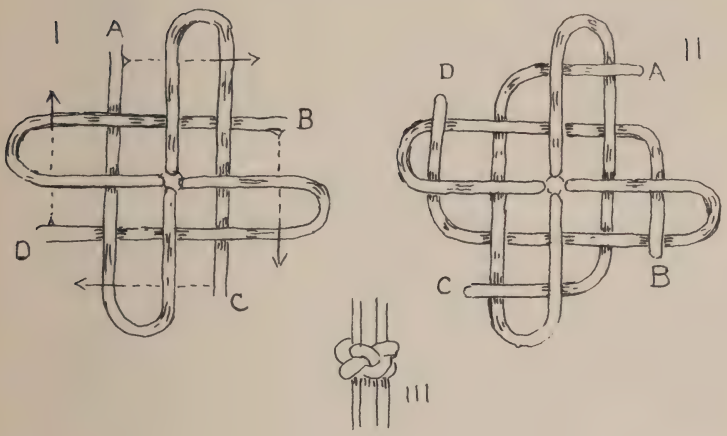


Diamond Knot

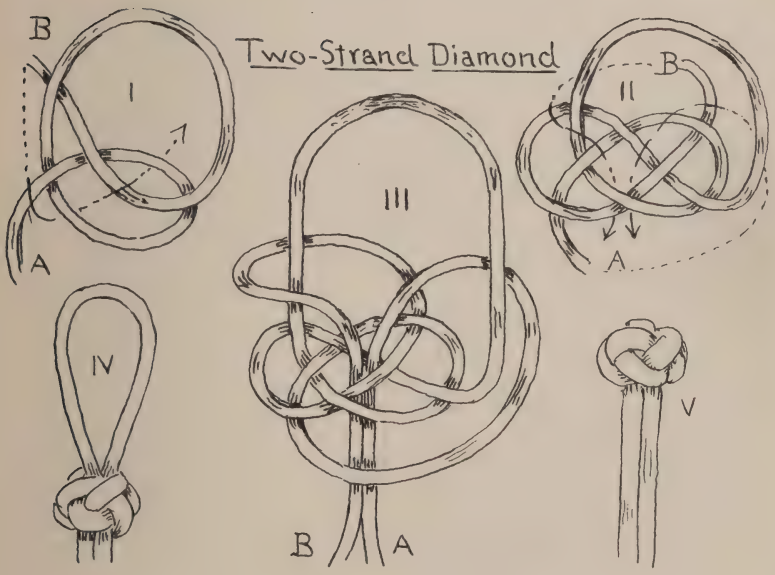


The strands may be doubled

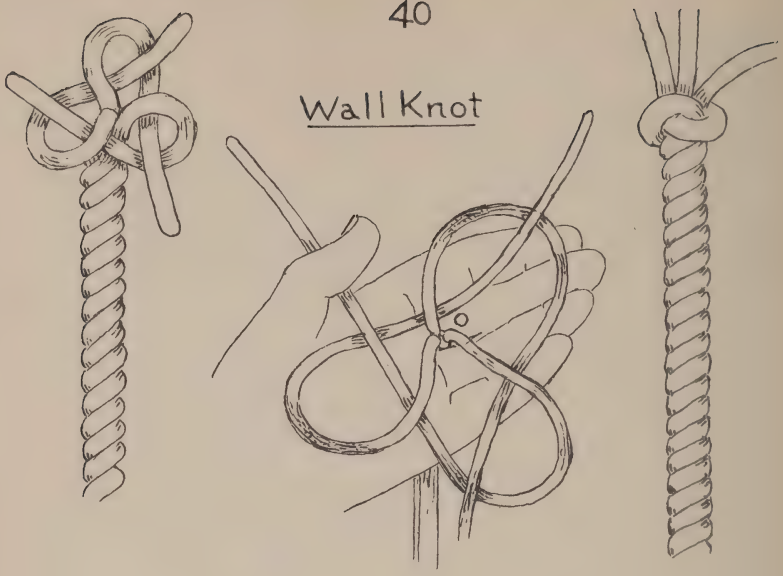
Four-strand Diamond



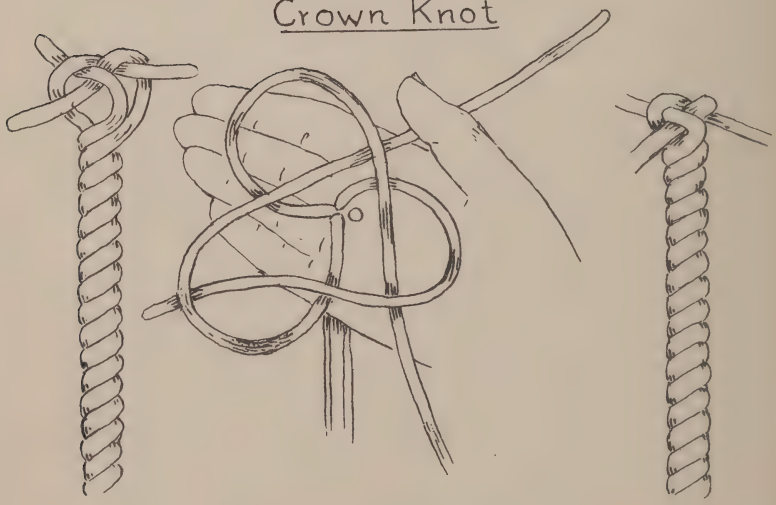
Two-Strand Diamond



Wall Knot

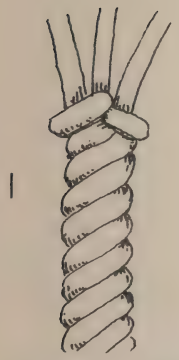


Crown Knot



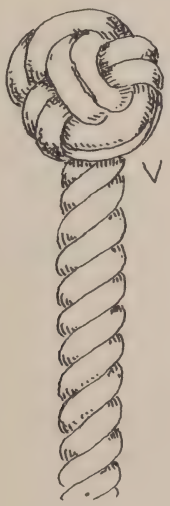
Man Rope Knot

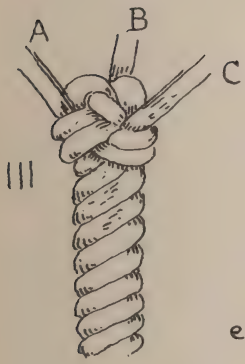
A combination
of the
Wall and the Crown
Knots
with the strands doubled



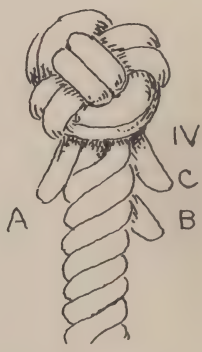
Single Wall

Single Wall and
Crown





Double Wall and
Single Crown

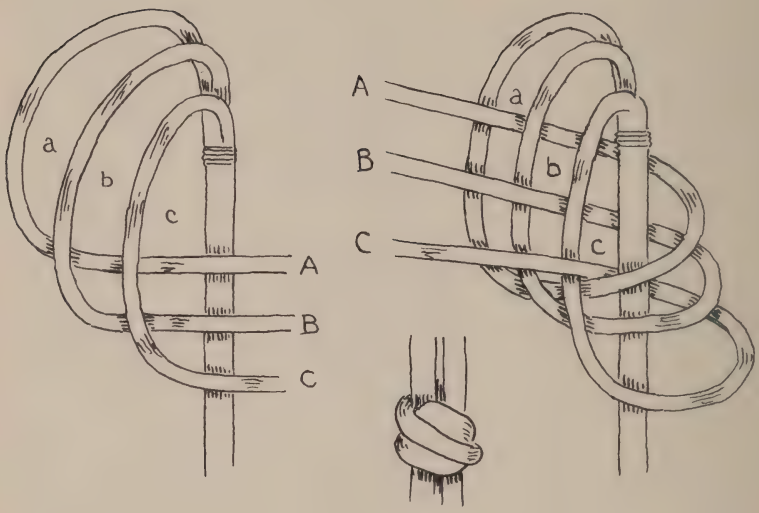


Double Wall and
Crown

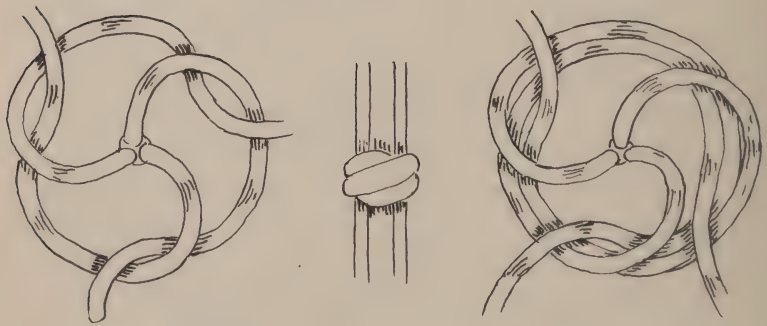
In doubling,
each strand follows
its own lay

The ends A, B, C are passed down through
the centre of the knot and are cut off

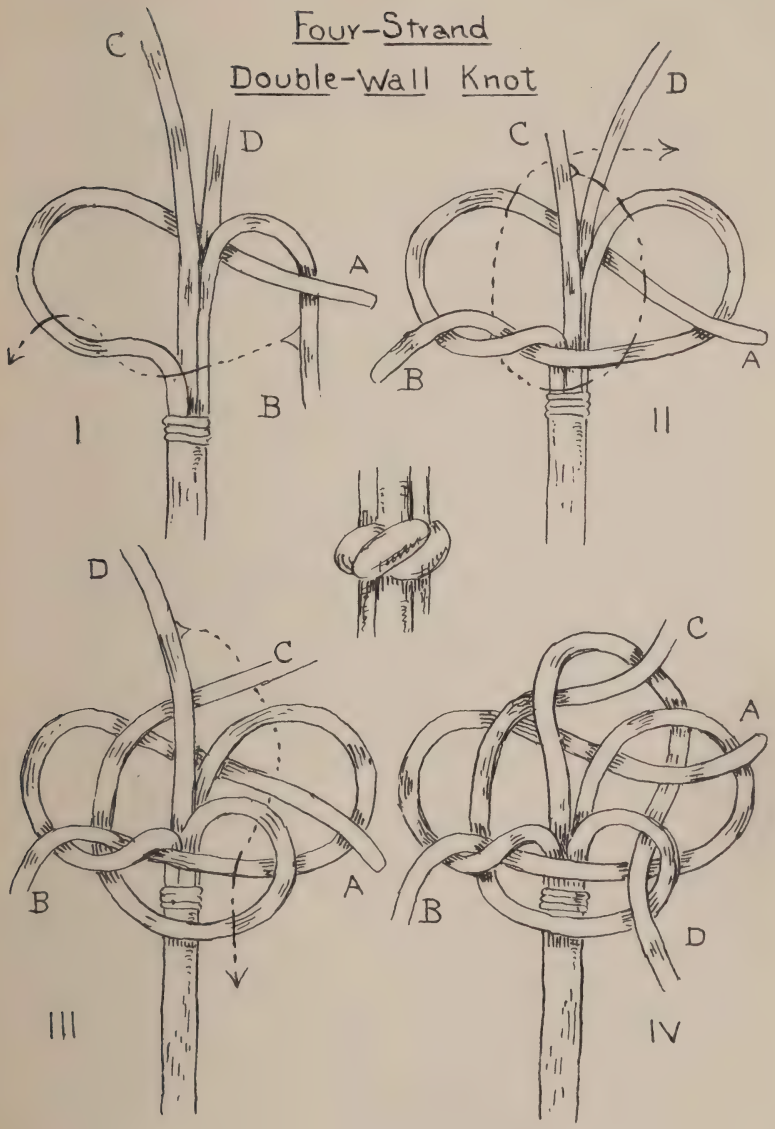
Mathew Walker



Double Wall

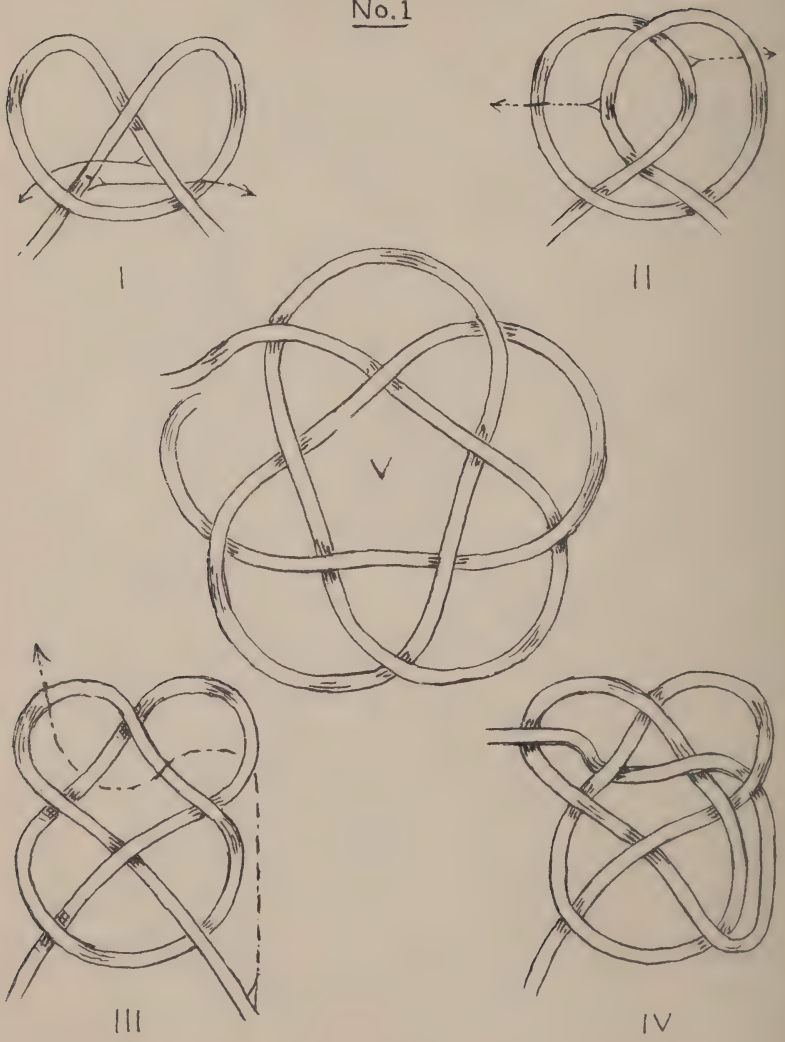


Four-Strand Double-Wall Knot



Turk's Head

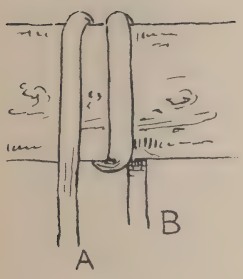
No.1



Turk's Head

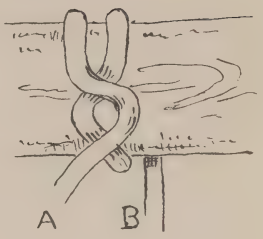
No. 1

I

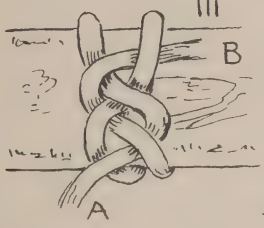


Cross the Bights
fig. II

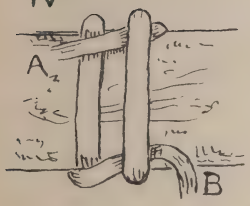
II



III

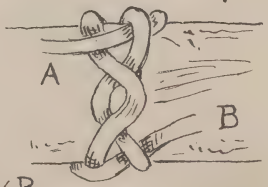


IV



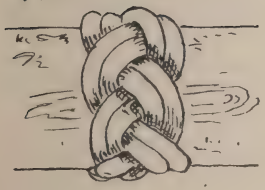
Turn the work over
and repeat

V

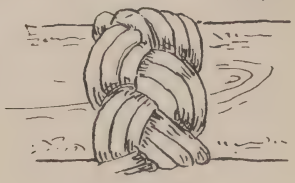


VI

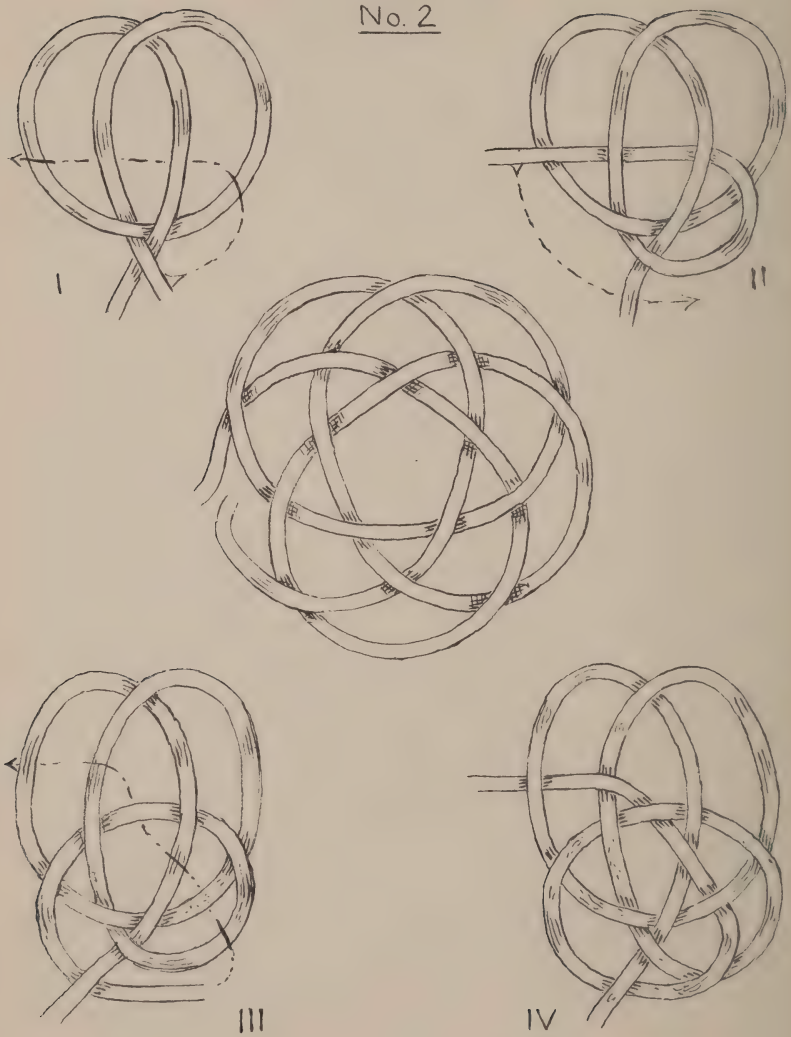
VII



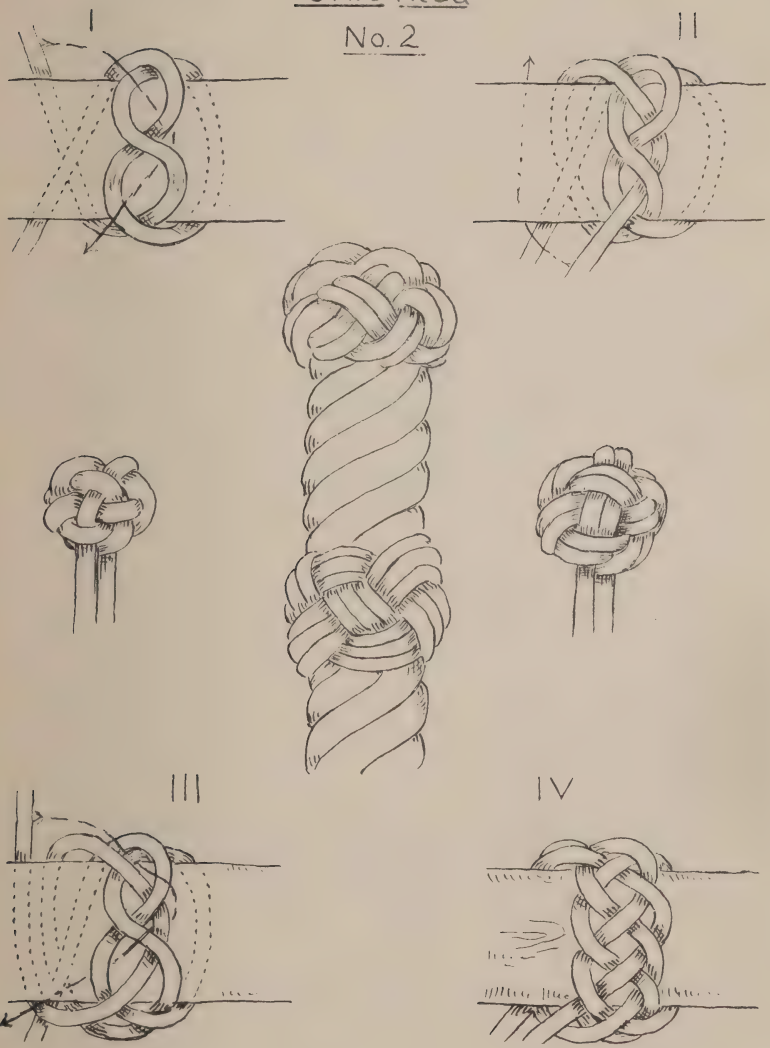
VIII



Turk's Head
No. 2



Turk's Head
No. 2



Braided Button

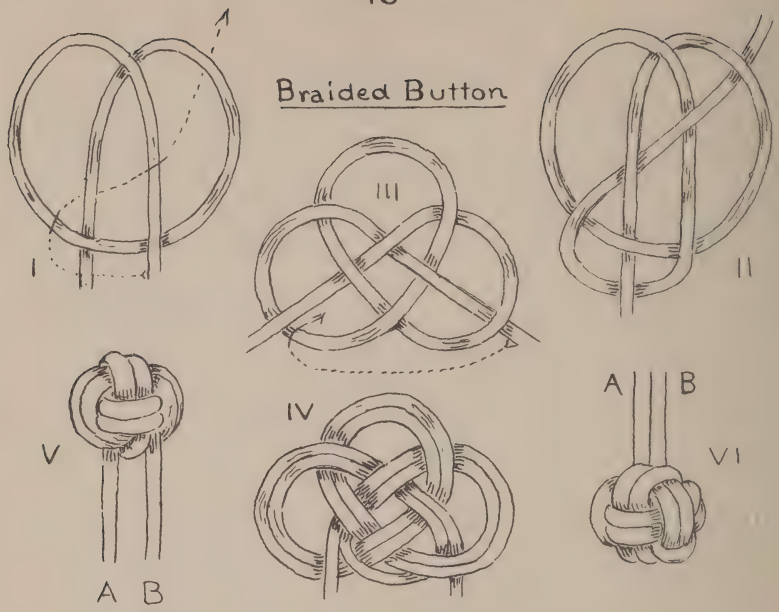
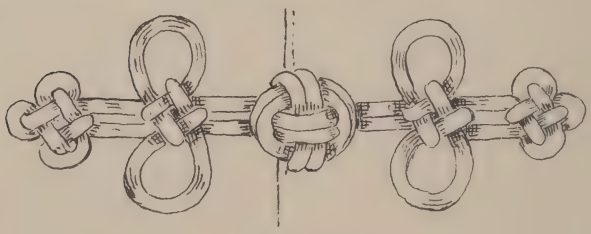
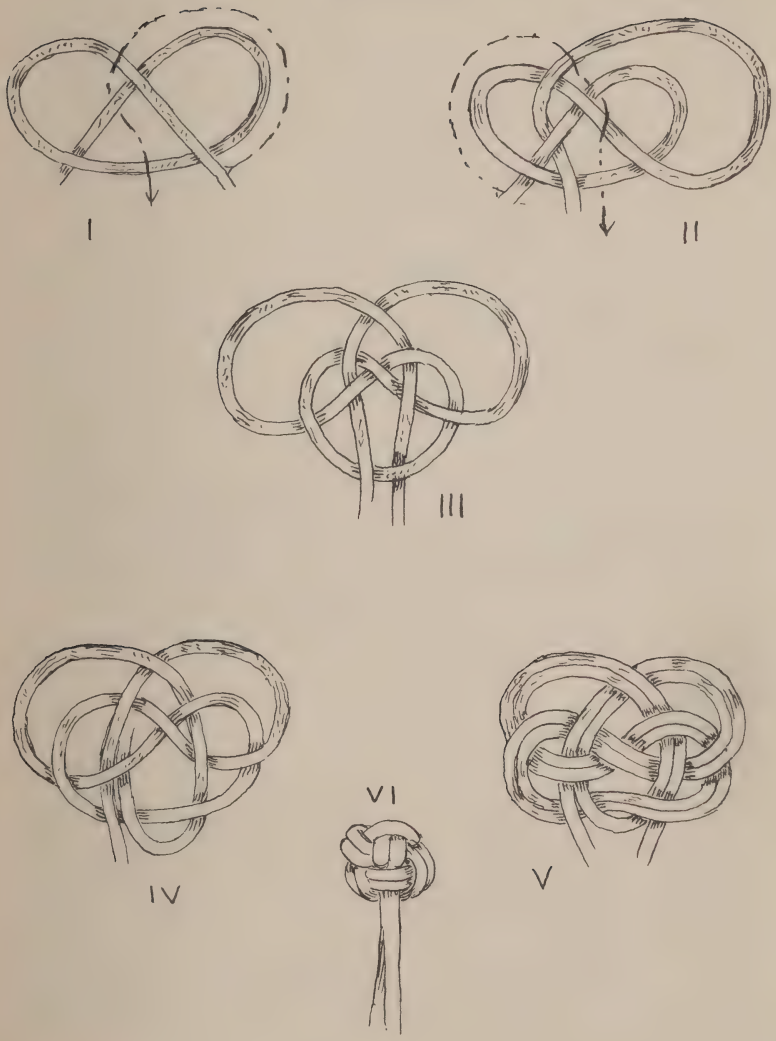


Fig. IV can be worked into the form of a button
The ends A, B, of fig. V are passed up through the centre of the knot
Fig. VI.



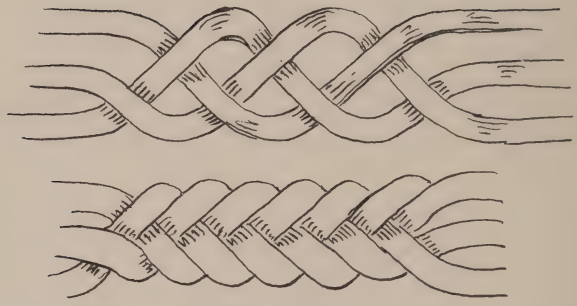
Loop & Button

Button

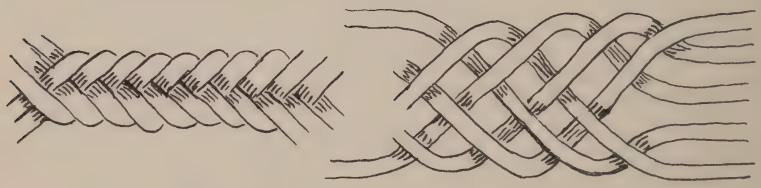


Sennit

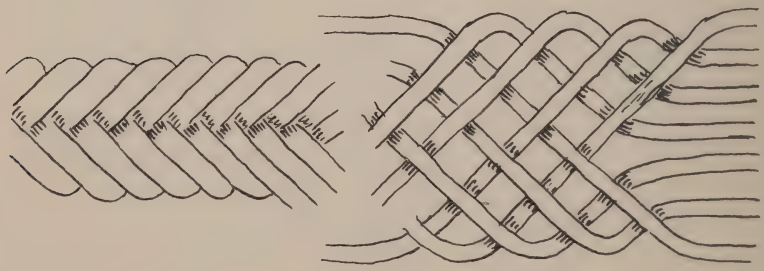
Three-Strands

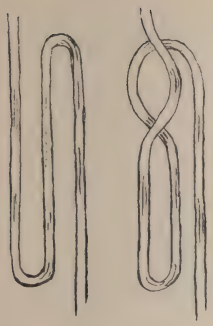


Five Strands



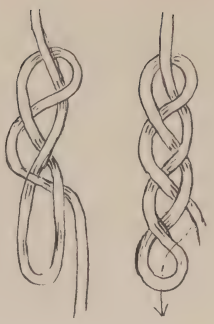
Seven Strands

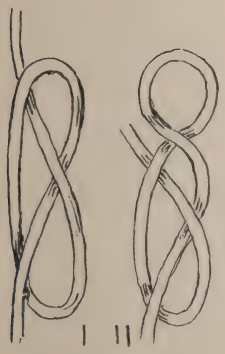




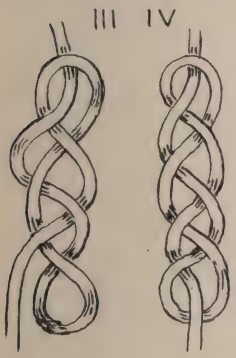
Three-Strand Sennit

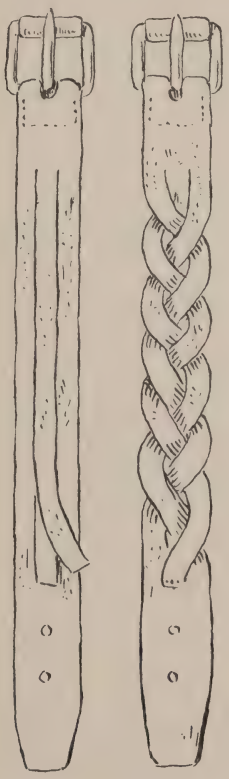
tied with one line

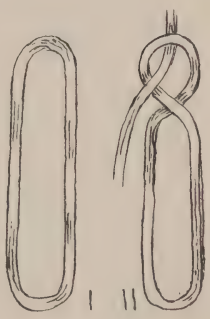




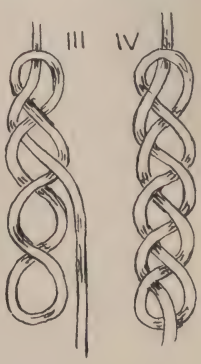
Overhand Knot



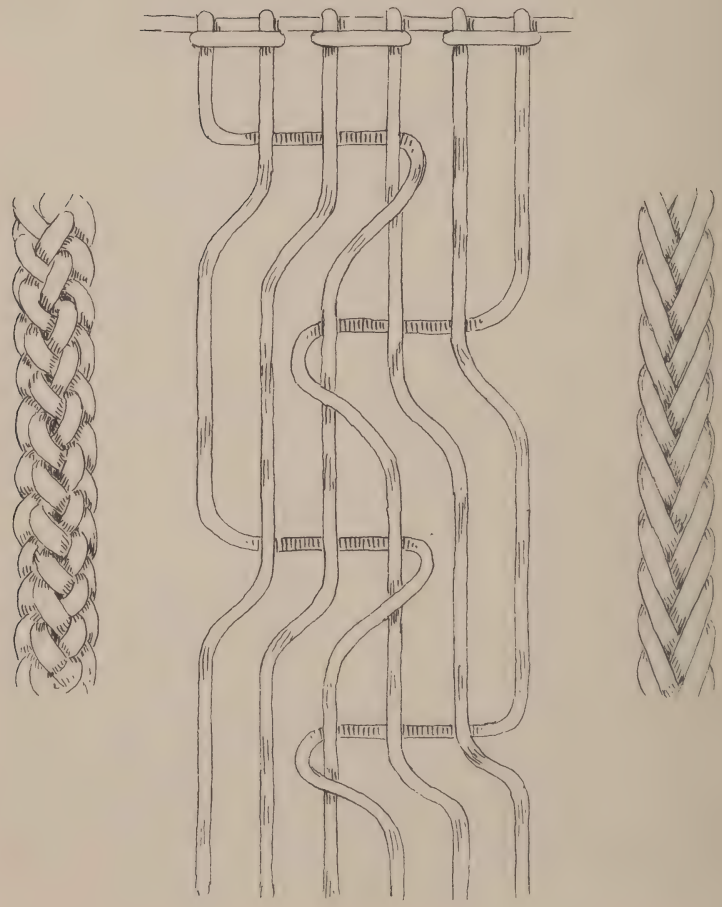


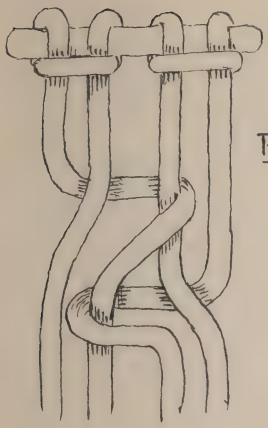


Loop and Line

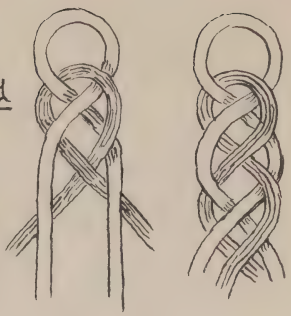


Six-Strand
Half Round Braid





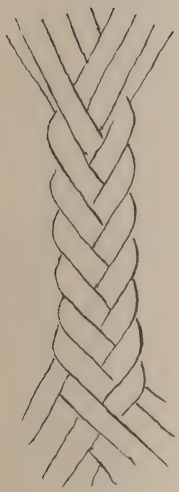
Four-Strand Round Braid

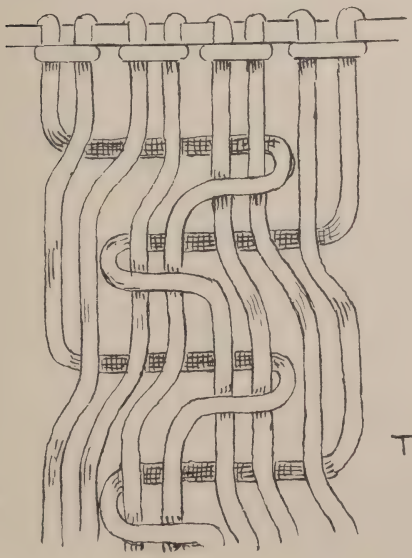


or

Two lines interwoven

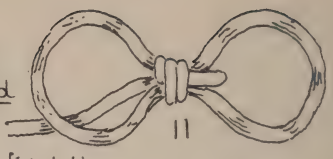
Eight-Strand Square Braid



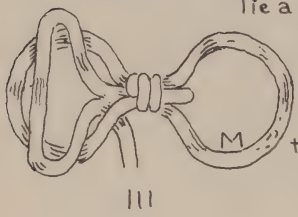


The sides are all alike

One-Line Square Braid

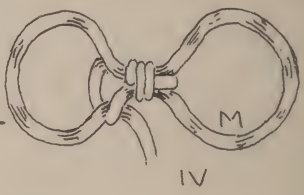


Tie a double loop figs. I, II



III

Pull the bight of the line through the left-hand loop fig. III

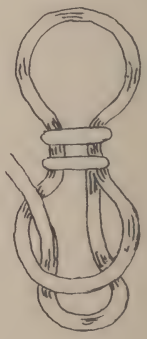


IV

Pull the loop taut with the strand M fig. IV

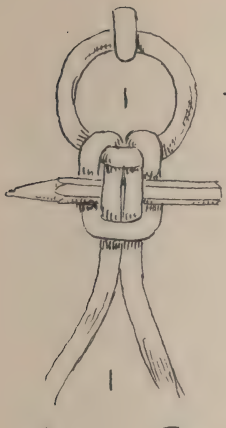
Turn the work over, fig. V and begin the Braid

Pass the bight of the line, in turn, through each loop
forming a new loop by pulling the old loop taut, figs. VI, VII.

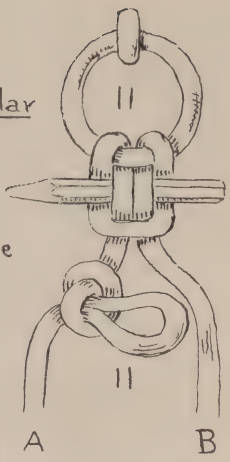


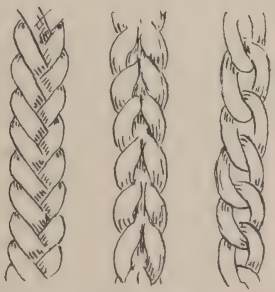
To avoid confusion of lines
the knot, forming the 2 loops of fig. II, is omitted in figs. VI & VII.

Two-Line Triangular Braid

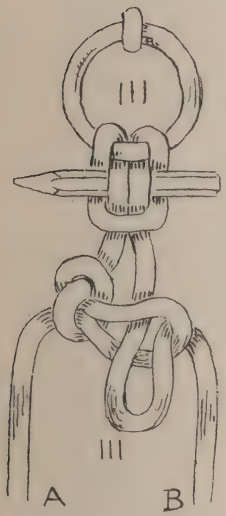


Tie a loop in the line A, Fig. II



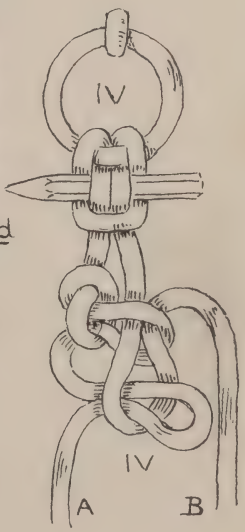


The 3 sides of the Braid



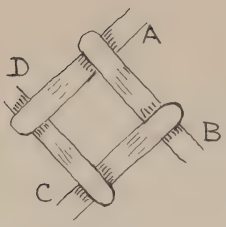
Pass the bight of B through the loop Fig. III

Pull A taut

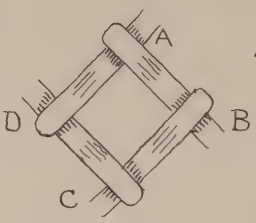


Pass the bight of A through the new loop fig. IV
Draw B taut, and so continue, alternating the two lines A & B

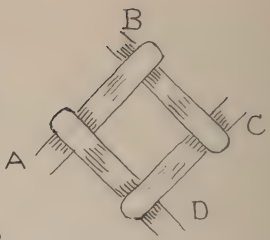
Crown Braid



First layer



Third layer

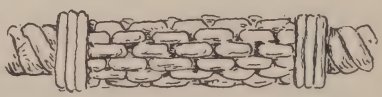


Second layer

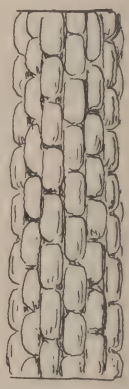
The Crown Braid is the Crown Knot in successive layers tied alternately to the right and left.

It can be tied with three or more strands over a hollow, or a solid, core.

Four Strands



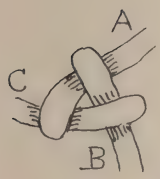
Tied around a Rope



Five Strands

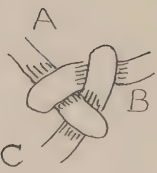
See pages 74 & 75

Spiral Braid



First layer

Second layer



Third layer

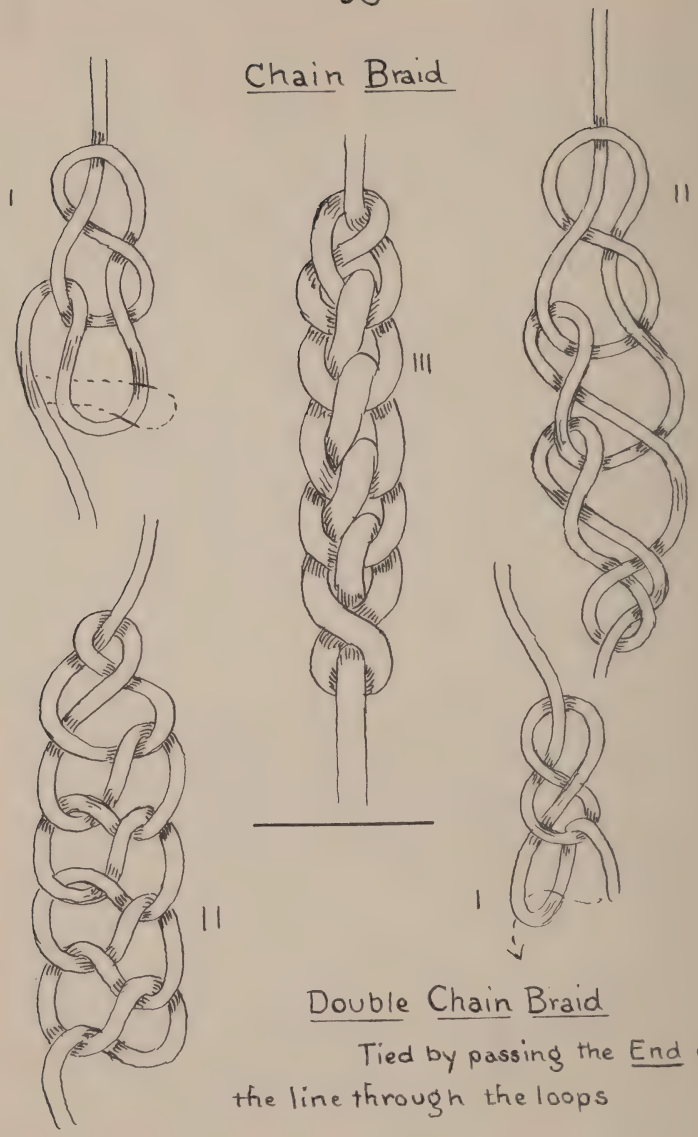
The Spiral Braid is the Crown Knot in successive layers, each tied in the same direction, to the right or to the left.

A

B

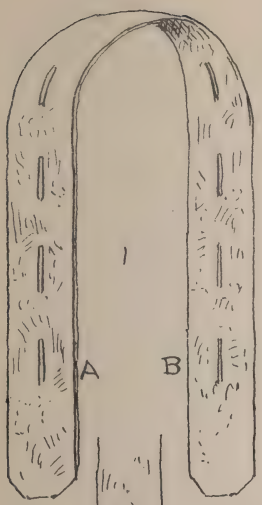
A & B represent Right-hand & Left-hand Spirals

Chain Braid



Double Chain Braid

Tied by passing the End of the line through the loops



Joining two Straps

False Braid

Strap and Buckle

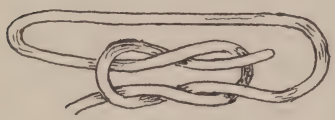
The leather straps, while wet, are pulled, in alternate order, through the slots

Japanese Knots

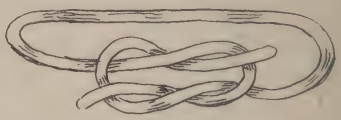
Tied as above.

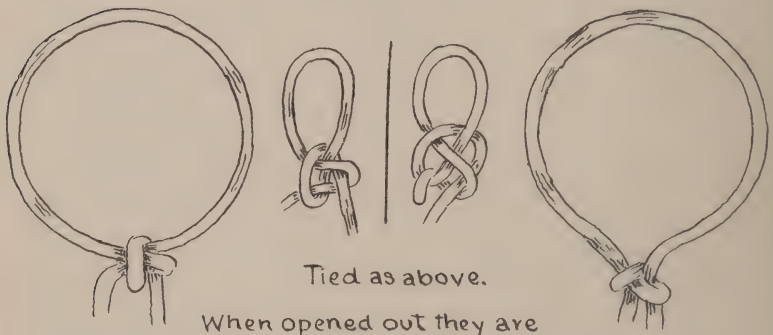
When opened out these knots are

The False Square Knot



The False Granny



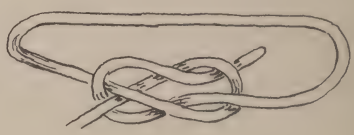


Tied as above.

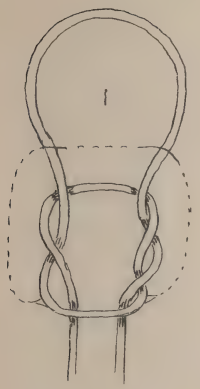
When opened out they are

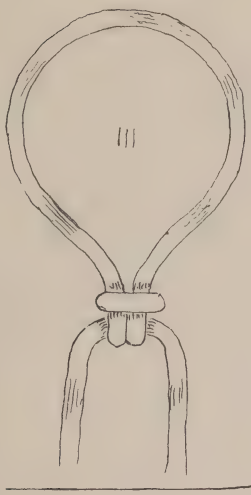
The Sheet Bend

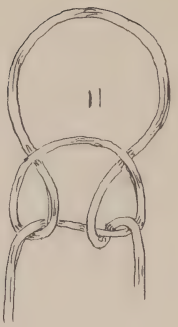
The Single Carrick



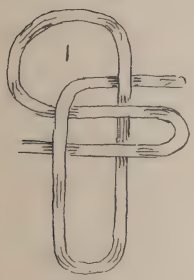
Japanese Knots

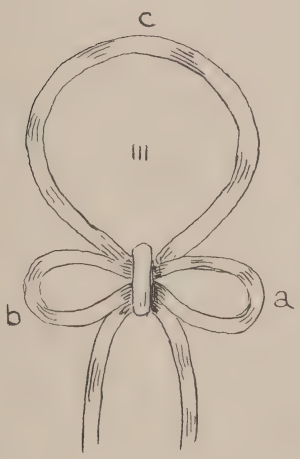


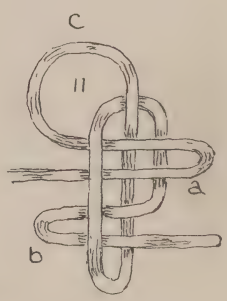




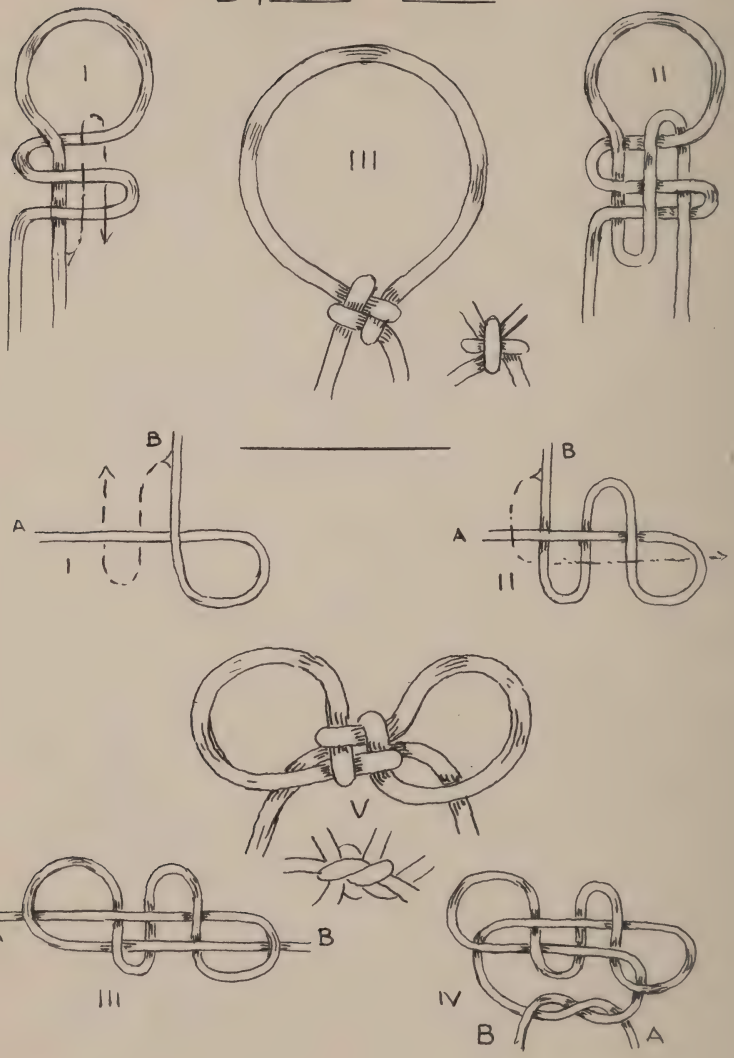
Reverse



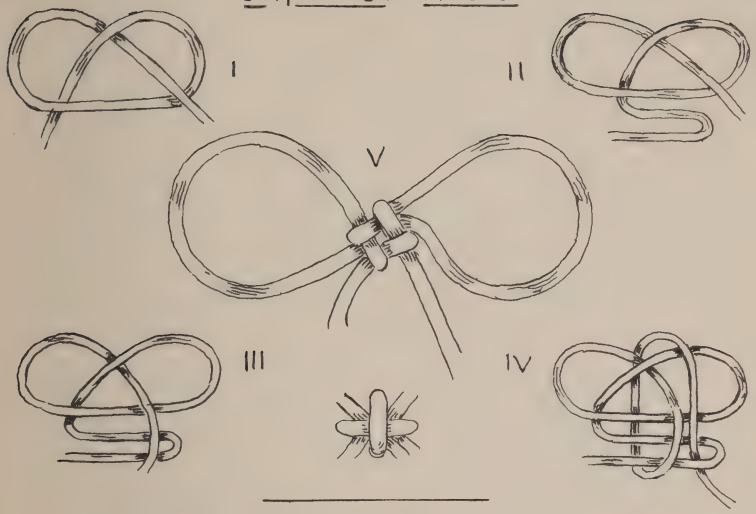


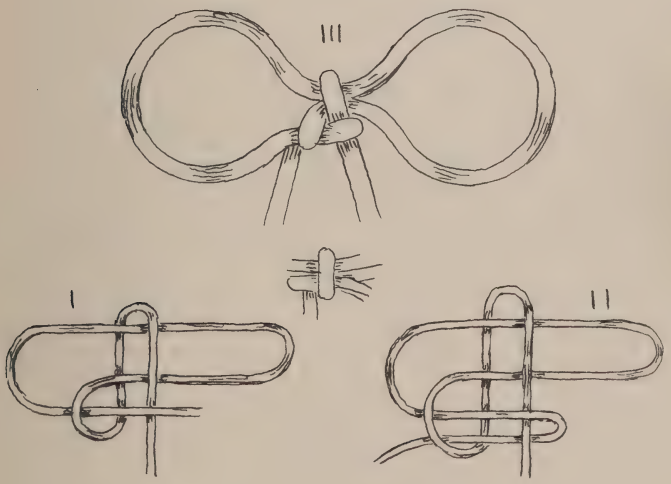


Japanese Knots

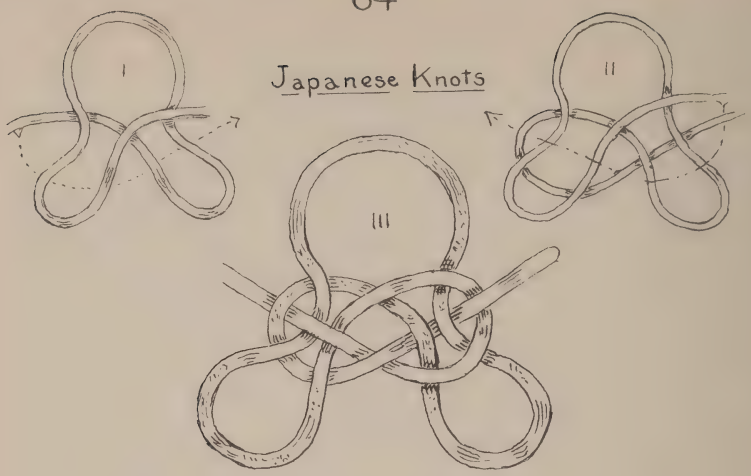


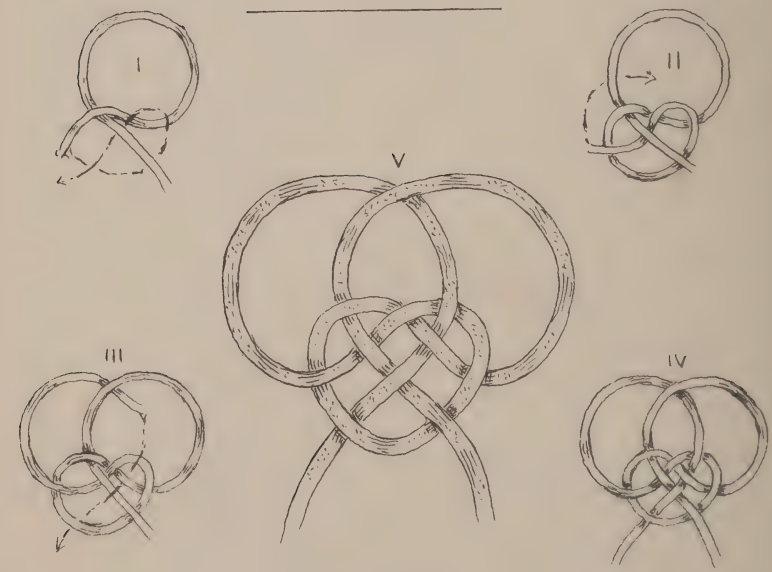
Japanese Knots





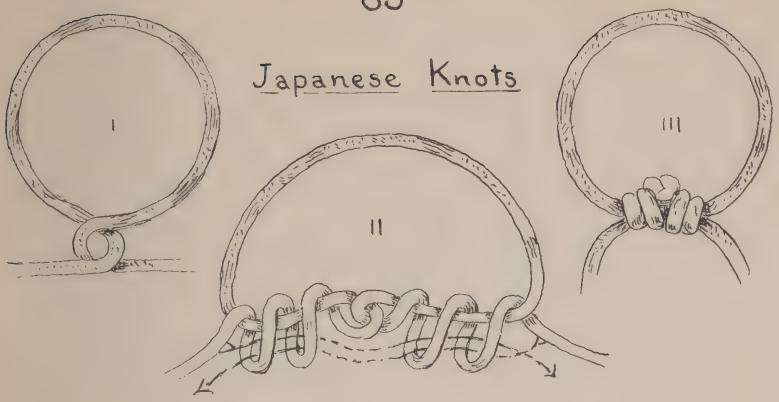
Japanese Knots

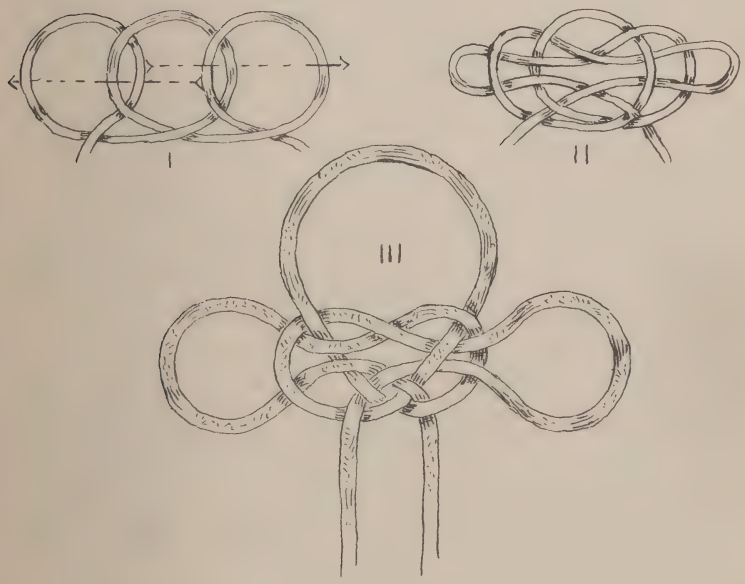




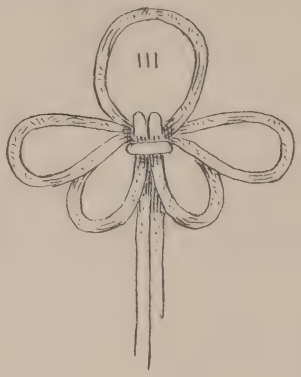
See page 49

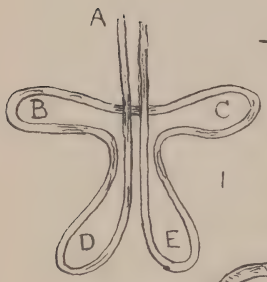
Japanese Knots

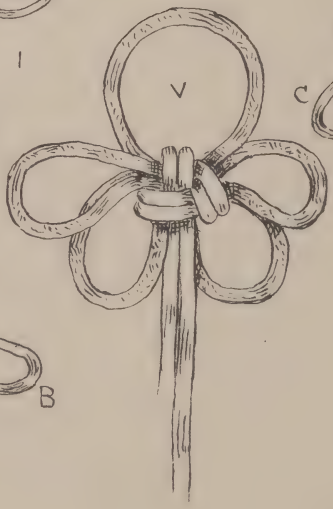


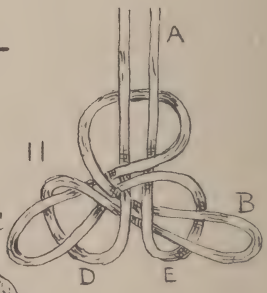


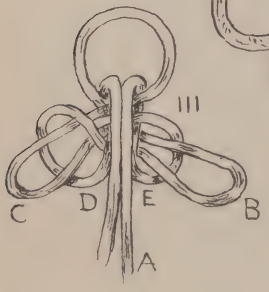
Japanese Flower Knots

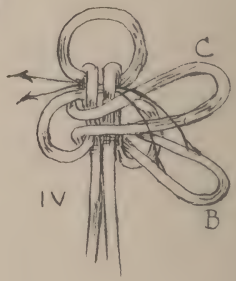




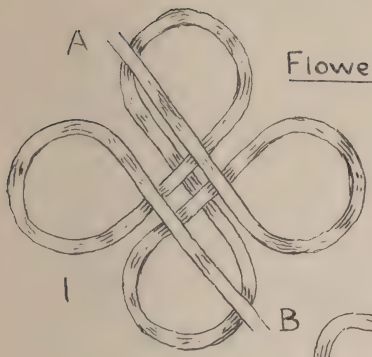


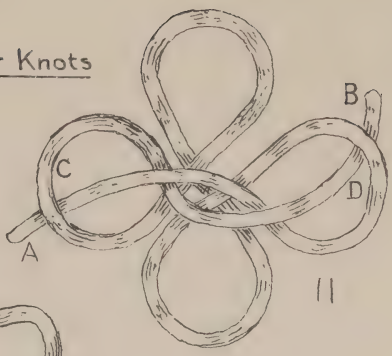




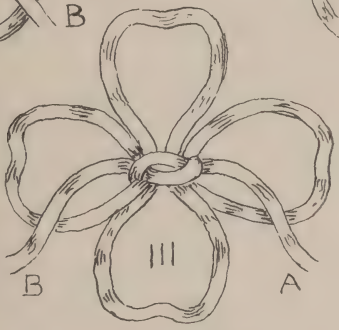


Flower Knots



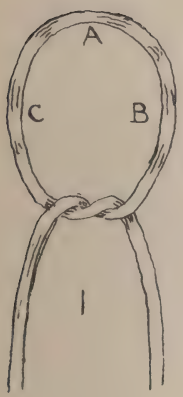


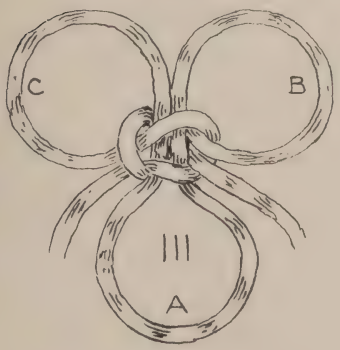
Turn fig. II over so that A lies on C and B on D

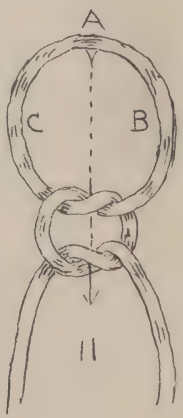


Tie A & B together in an Overhand Knot fig. III

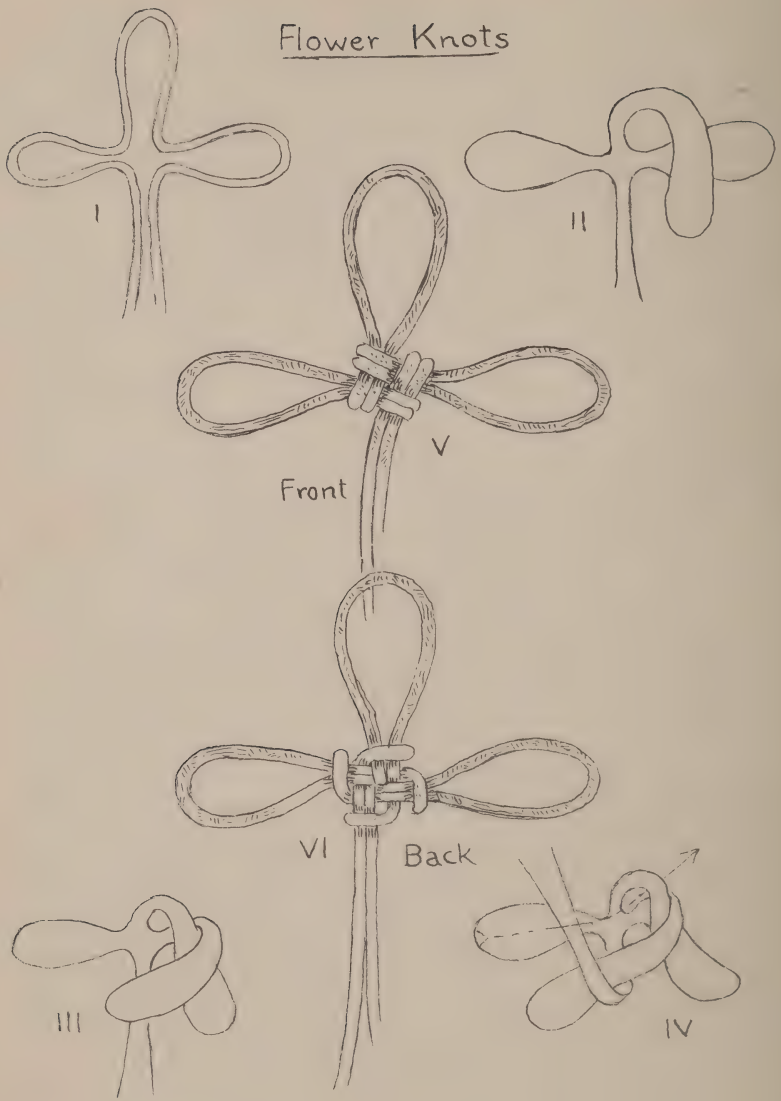
Tie a Square Knot figs. I, II & pass the bight A, fig. II through it

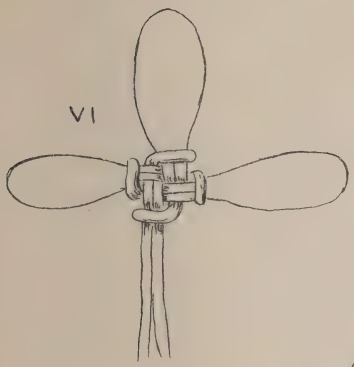


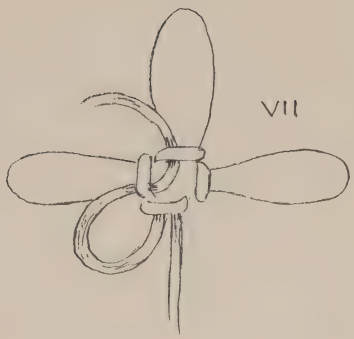


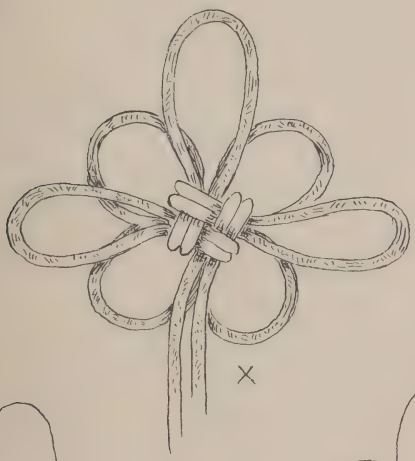


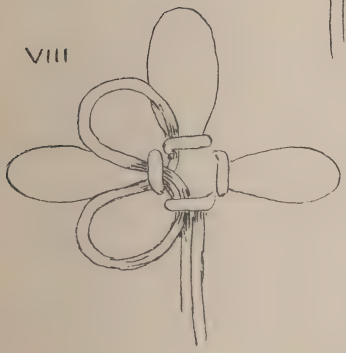
Flower Knots

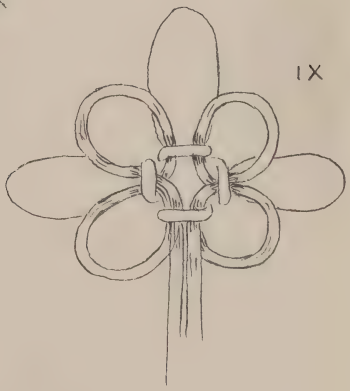



VI

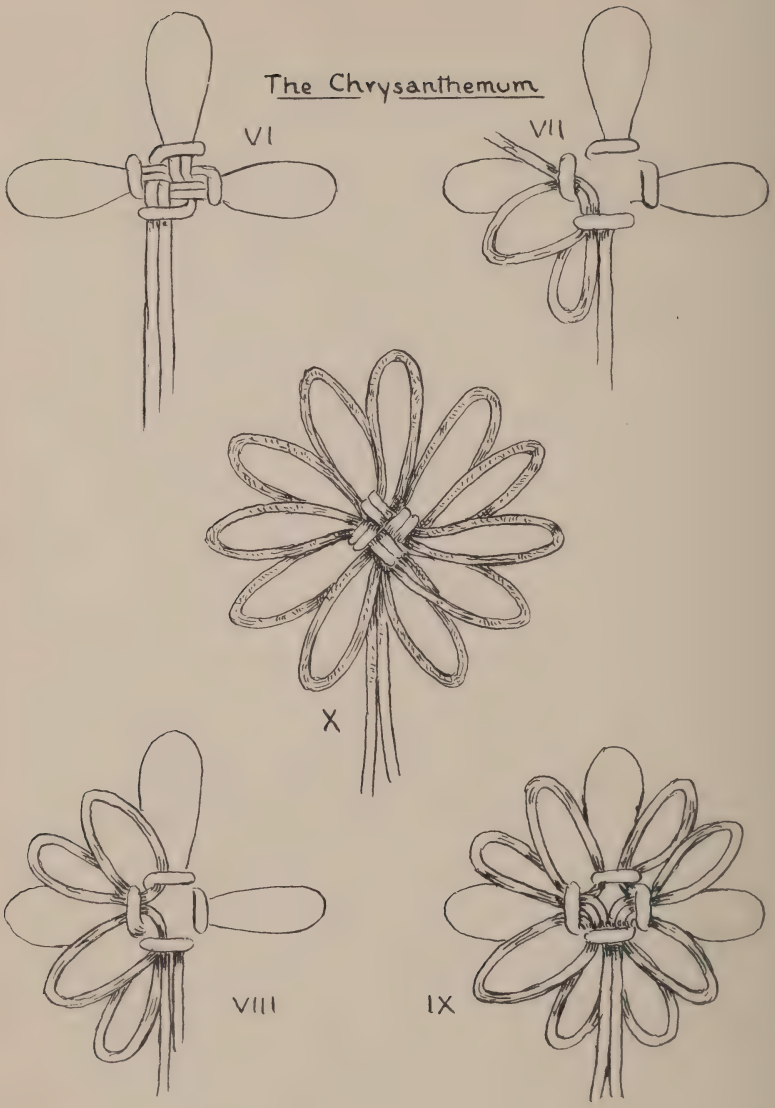

VII


X

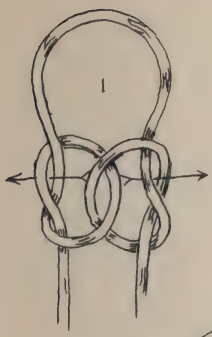

VIII

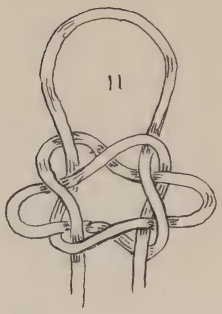

IX

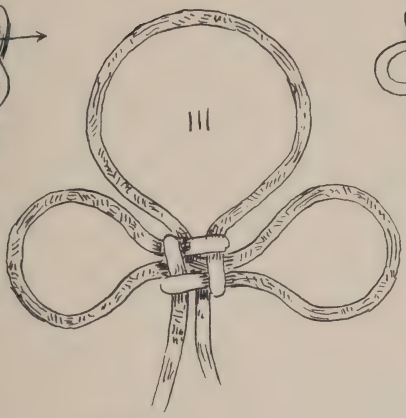
The Chrysanthemum

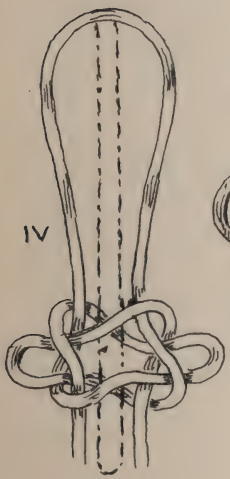


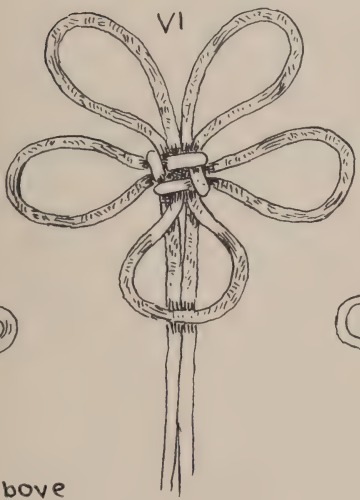
Flower Knots

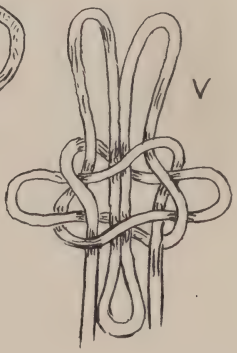




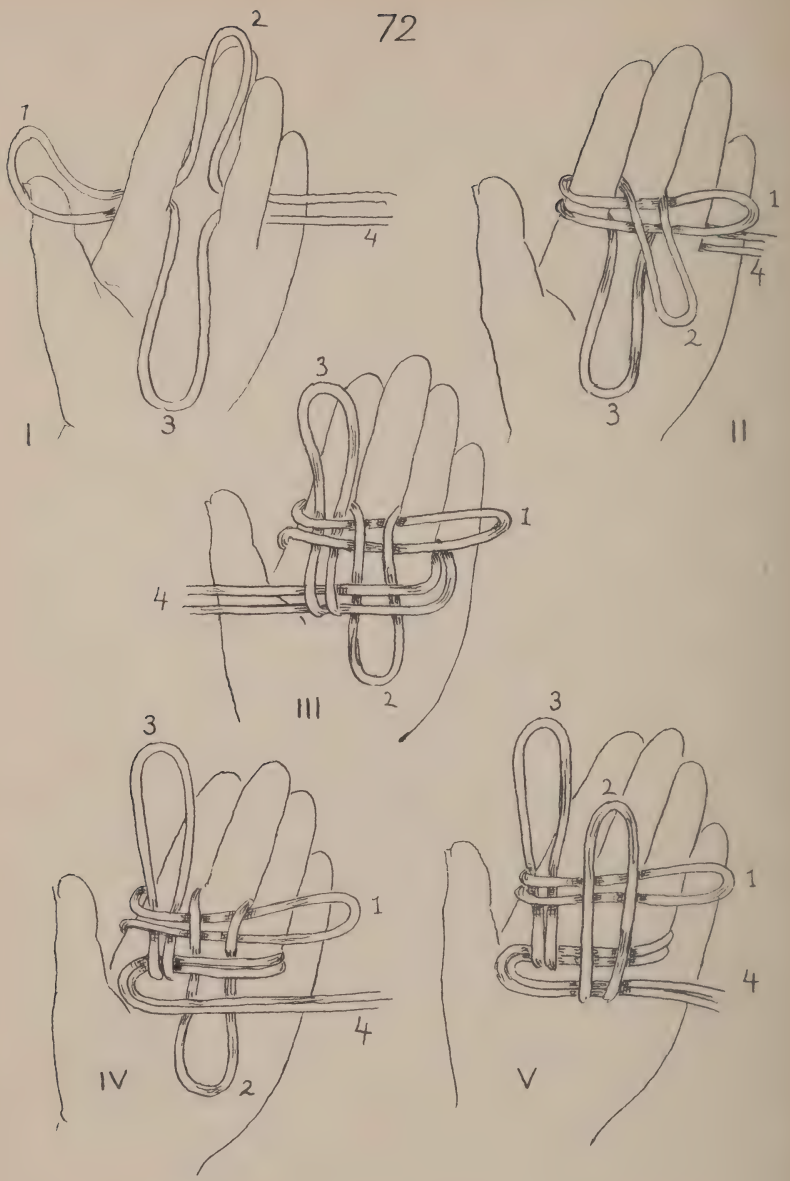


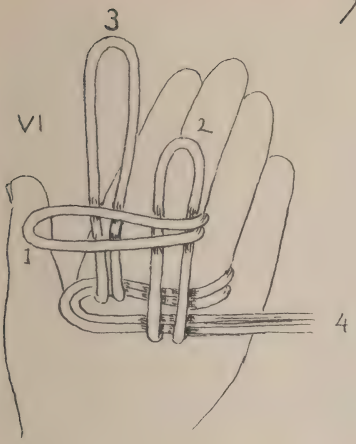


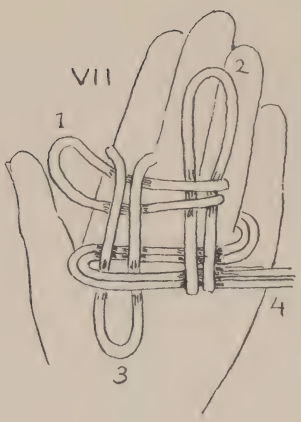




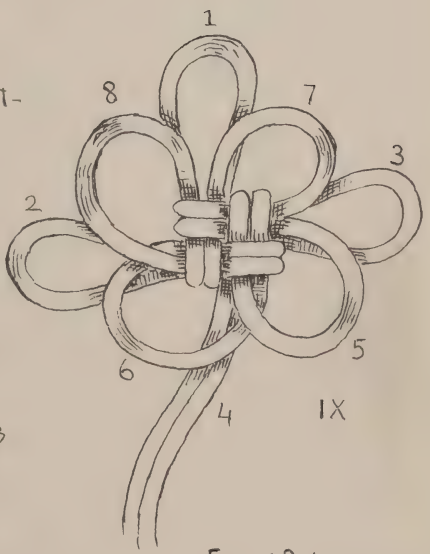
This is fig II above


1
2
3
4
I
1
2
3
4
II
1
2
3
4
III
1
2
3
4
IV
1
2
3
4
V

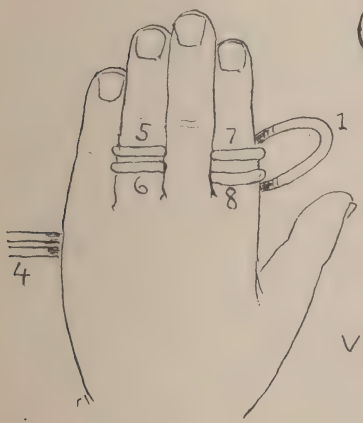


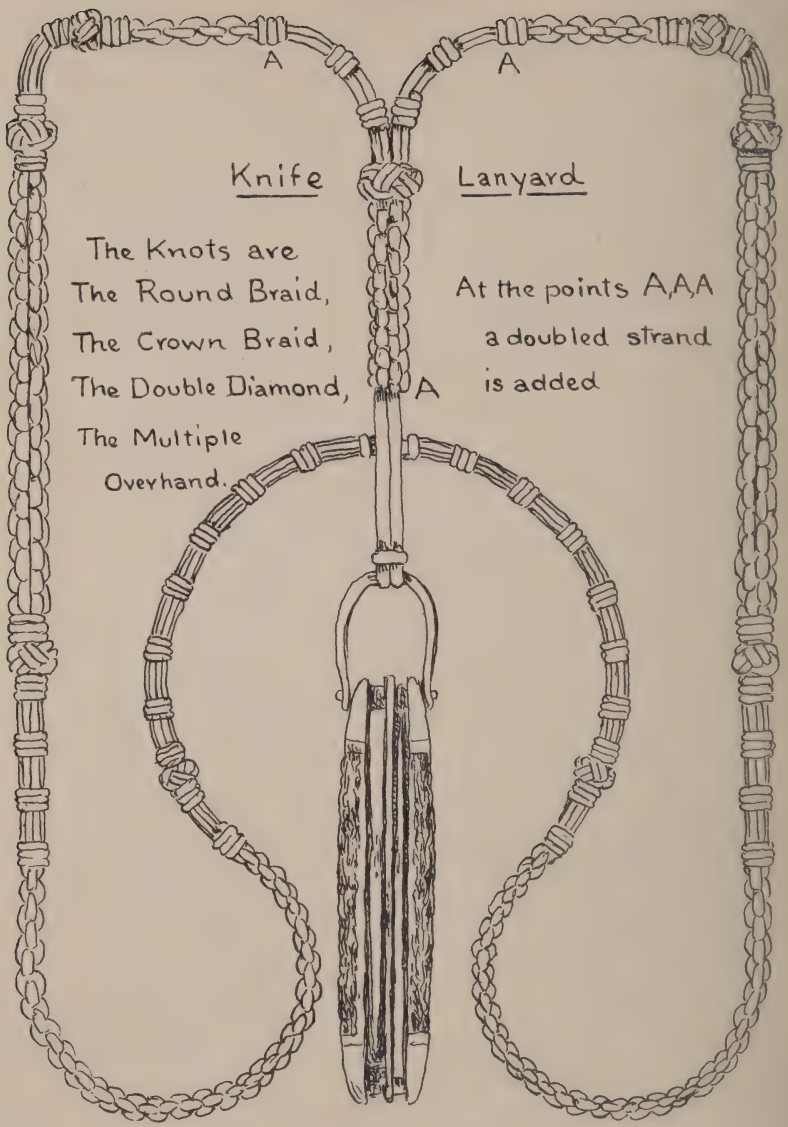


Some of the underlying lines, in figs. VI & VII, are omitted to prevent confusion.



Front & back are alike

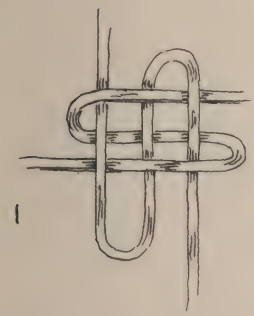


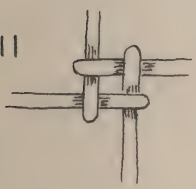

A
A
Knife Lanyard
The Knots are
The Round Braid,
The Crown Braid,
The Double Diamond,
The Multiple
Overhand.
A
At the points A,A,A
a doubled strand
is added

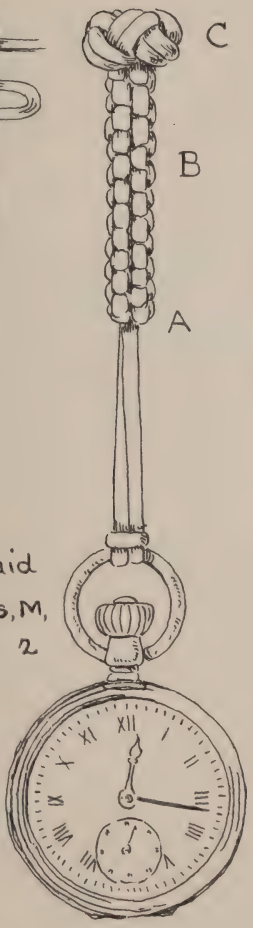
Figs I, II, III, are details at A

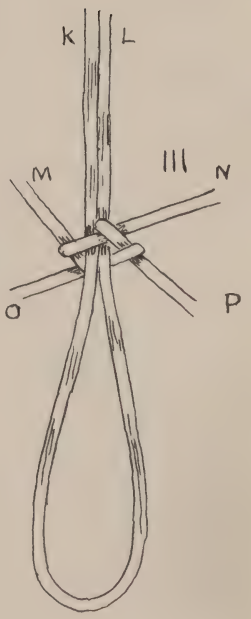
Watch Fob

The loop K L is inserted between the strands M, N, O, P.







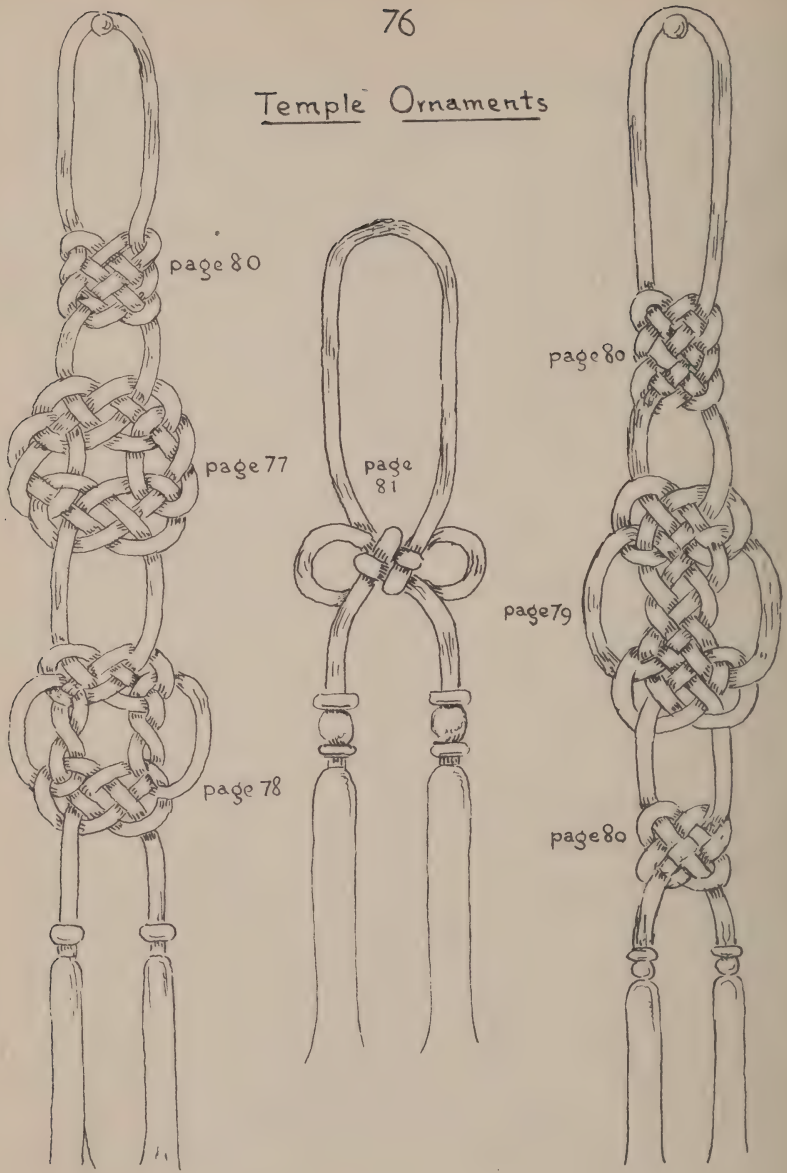


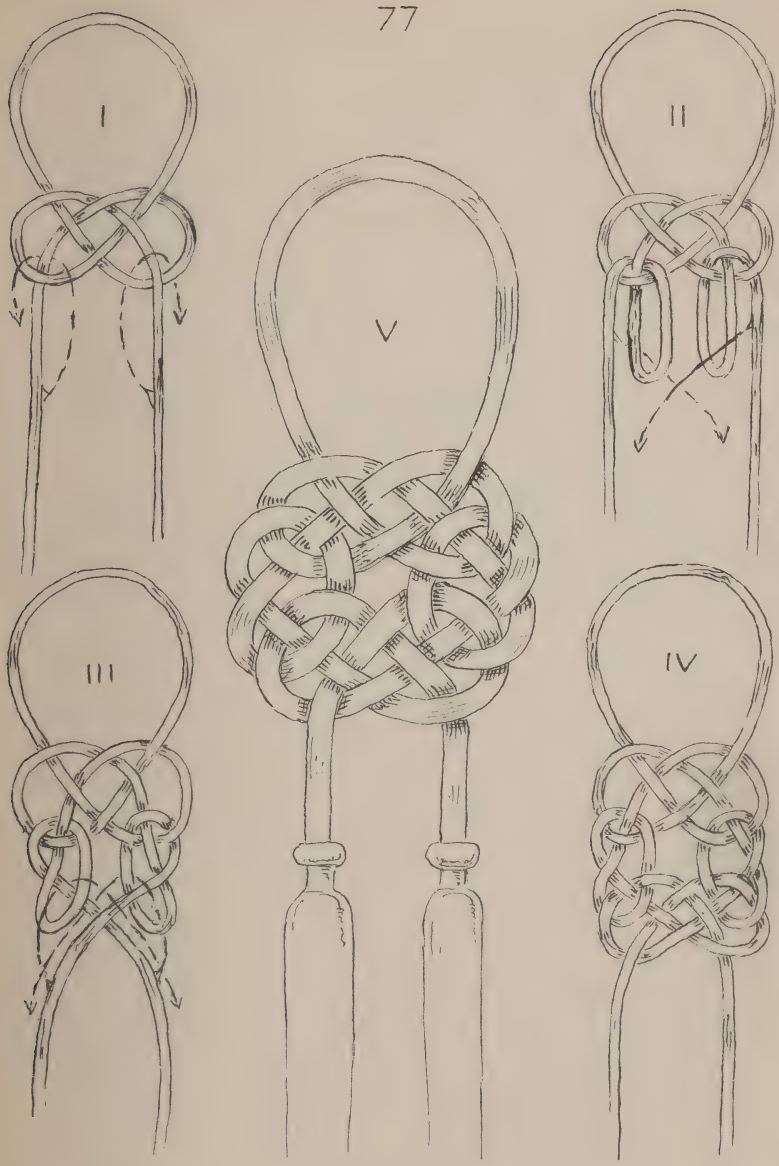
B is a Crown Braid tied with 4 strands, M, N, O, P around the 2 strands, K, L.

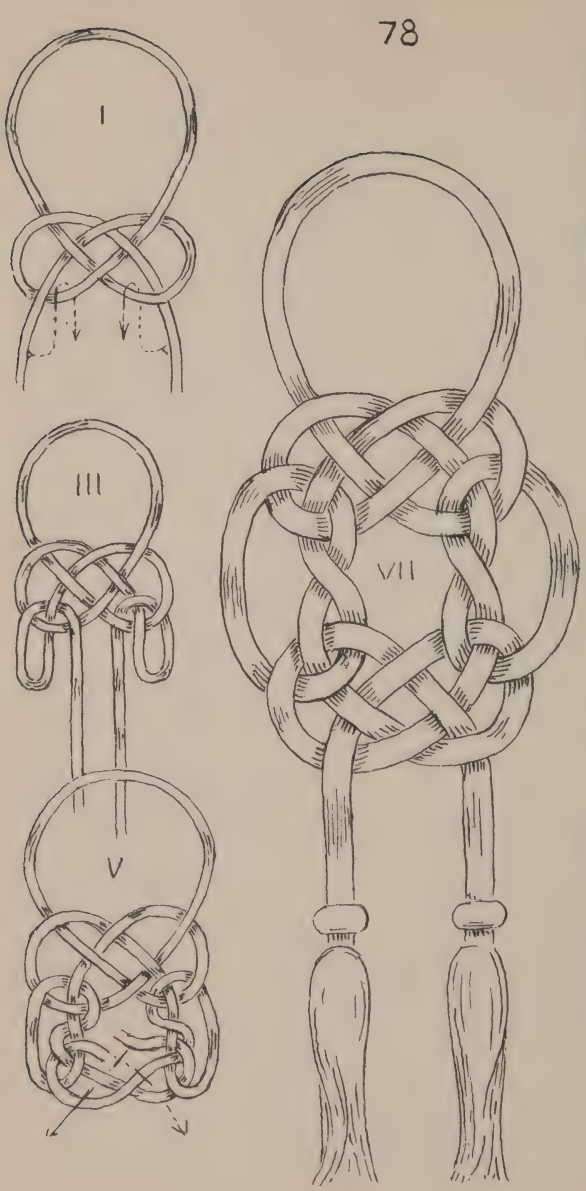
KL is sewed fast in place

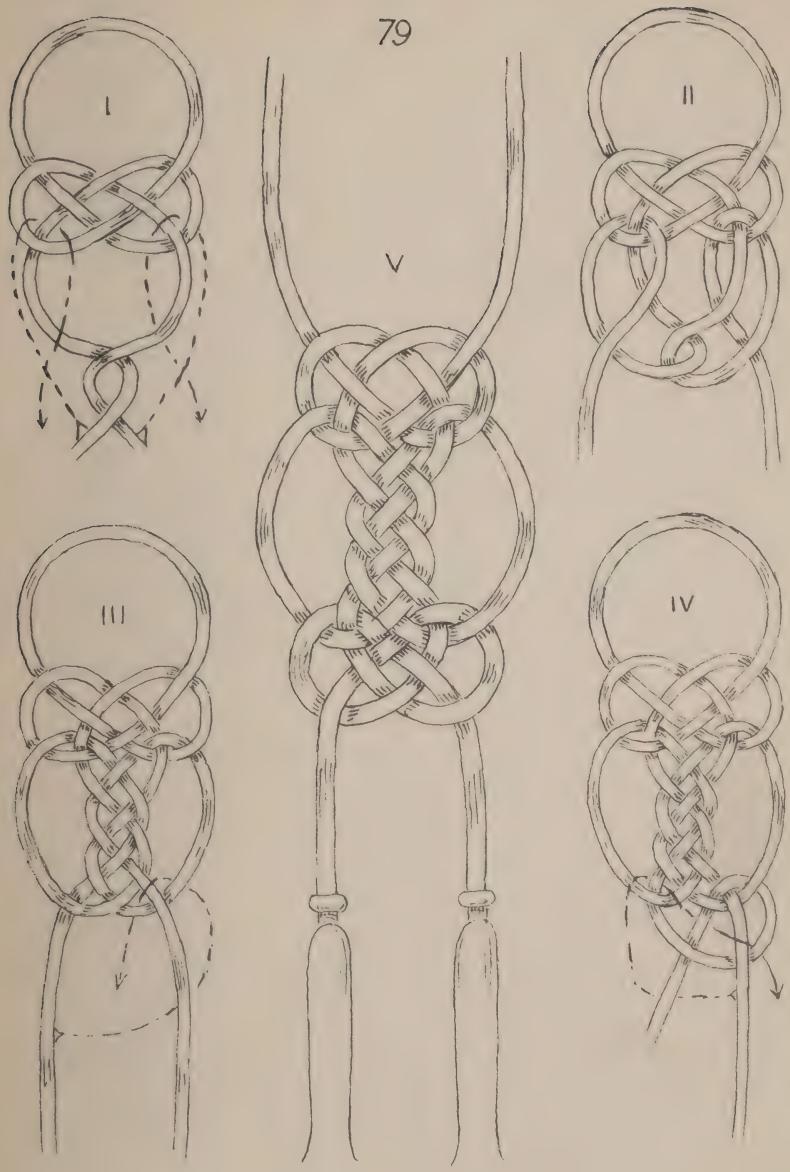
C, is a Man Rope Knot

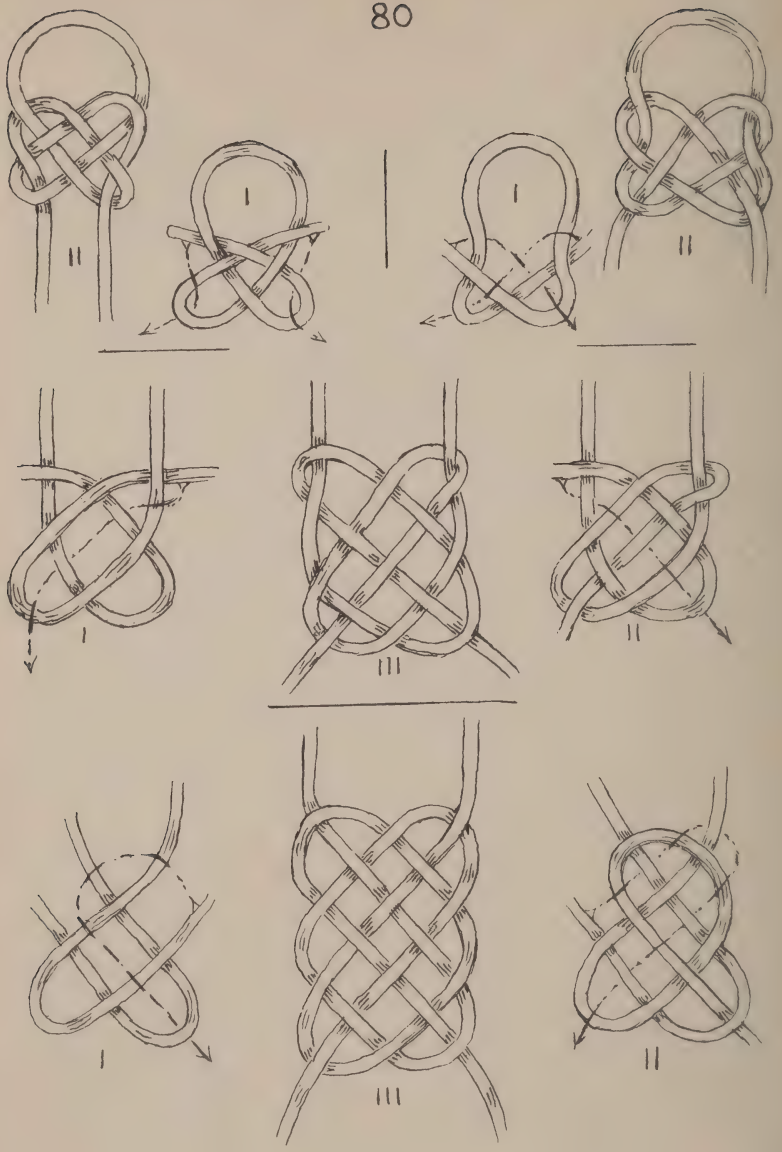
Temple Ornaments

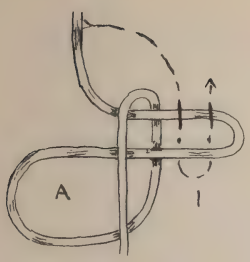


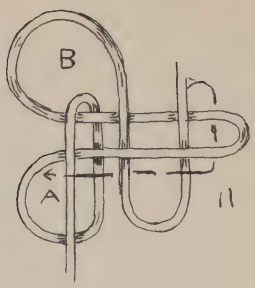

I
II
III
IV
V

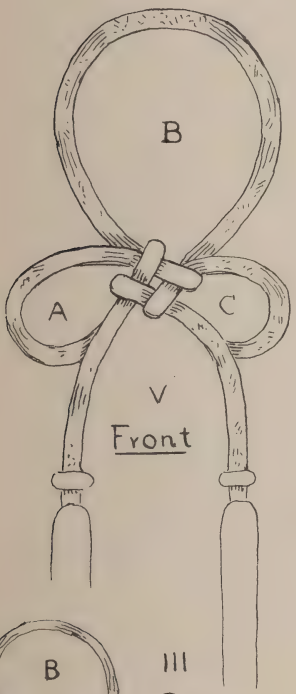

I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII

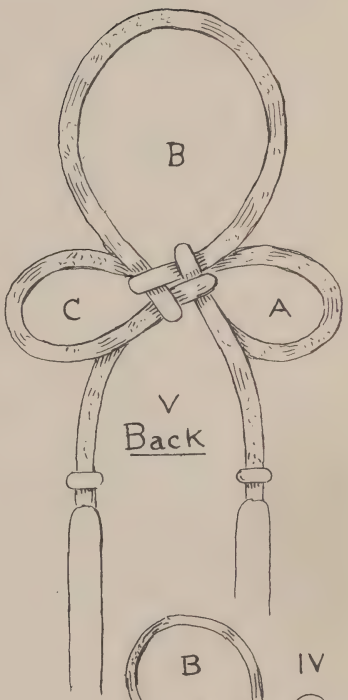

I
II
III
IV
V

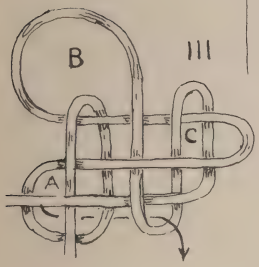

II
I
I
II
I
III
II
I
III
II

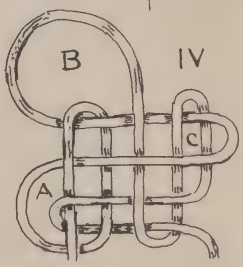

A
I

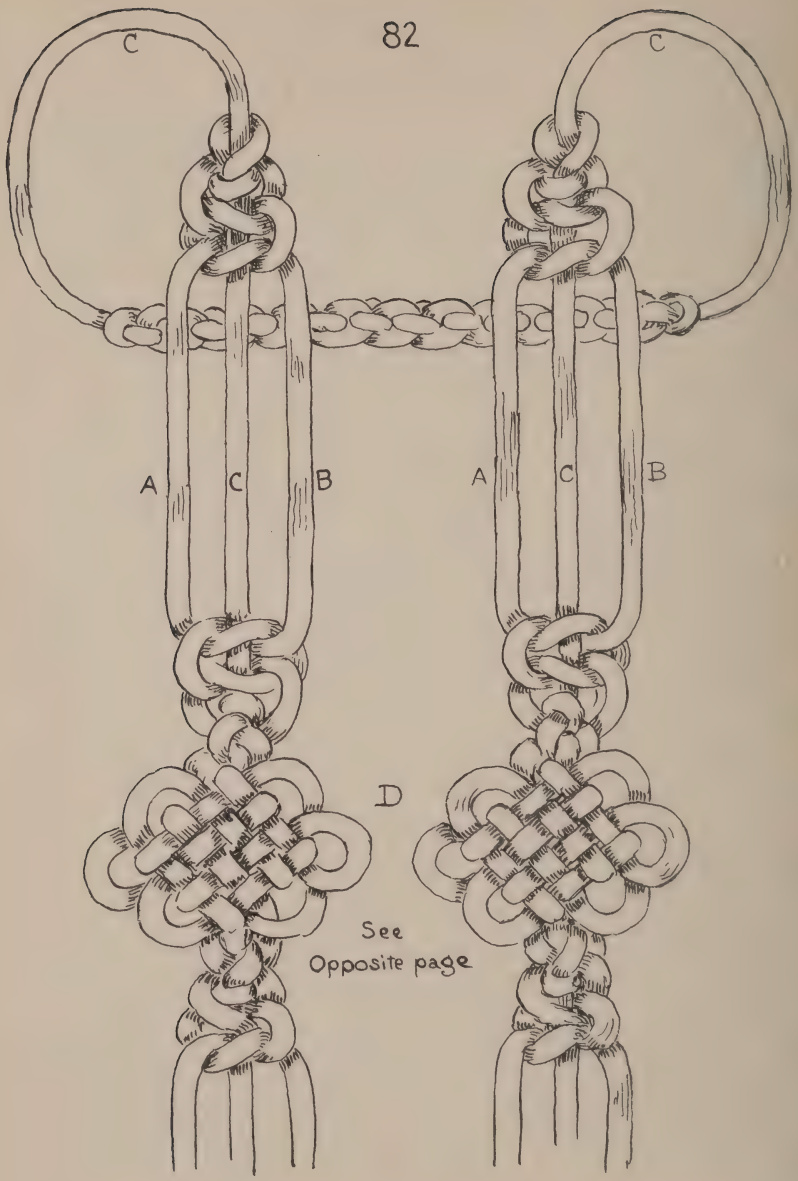

B
A
II


B
A
C
V
Front


B
C
A
V
Back

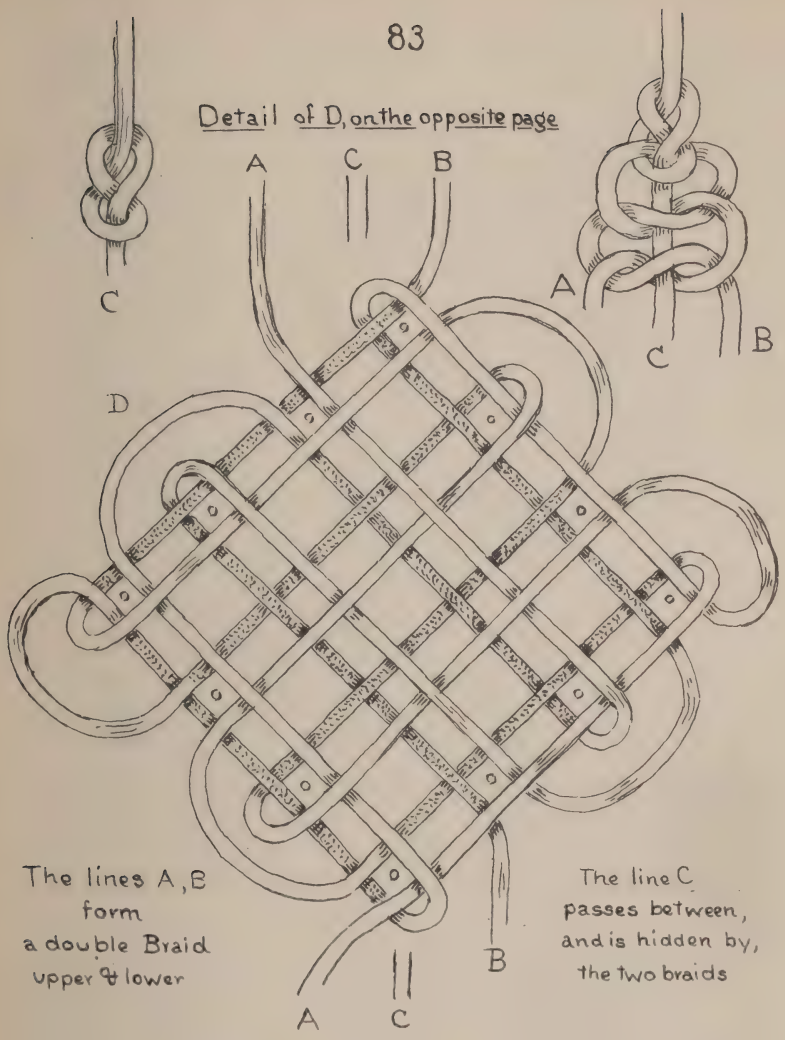

B
III
C
A


B
IV
C
A

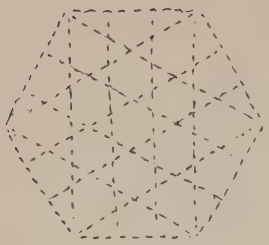


See
Opposite page

Detail of D, on the opposite page

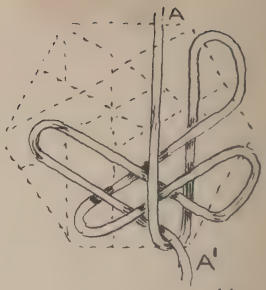


By using 12 pins as guides,
and by pinning the loops, as they are formed, to a cushion,
The work will be much facilitated

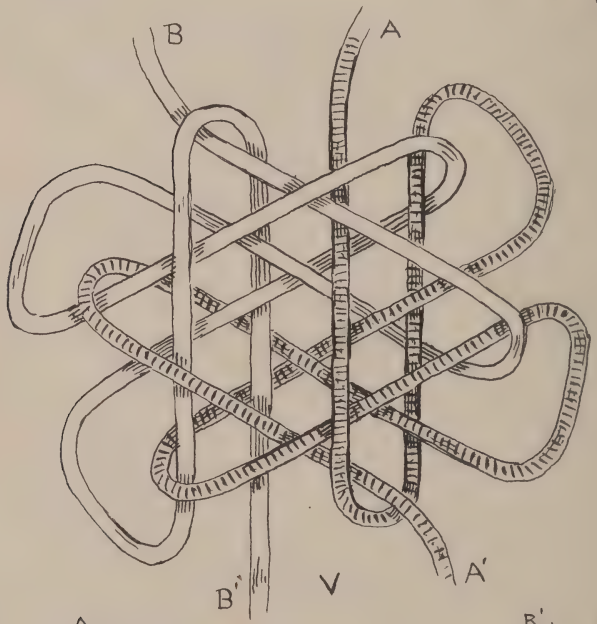


I

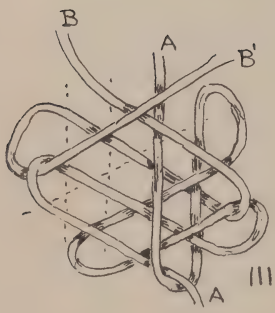
Detail at C
on
opposite page



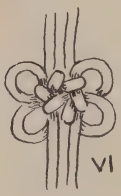
II



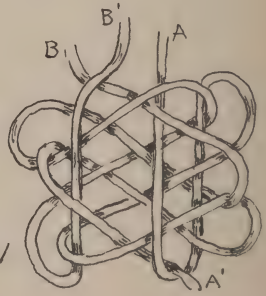
V



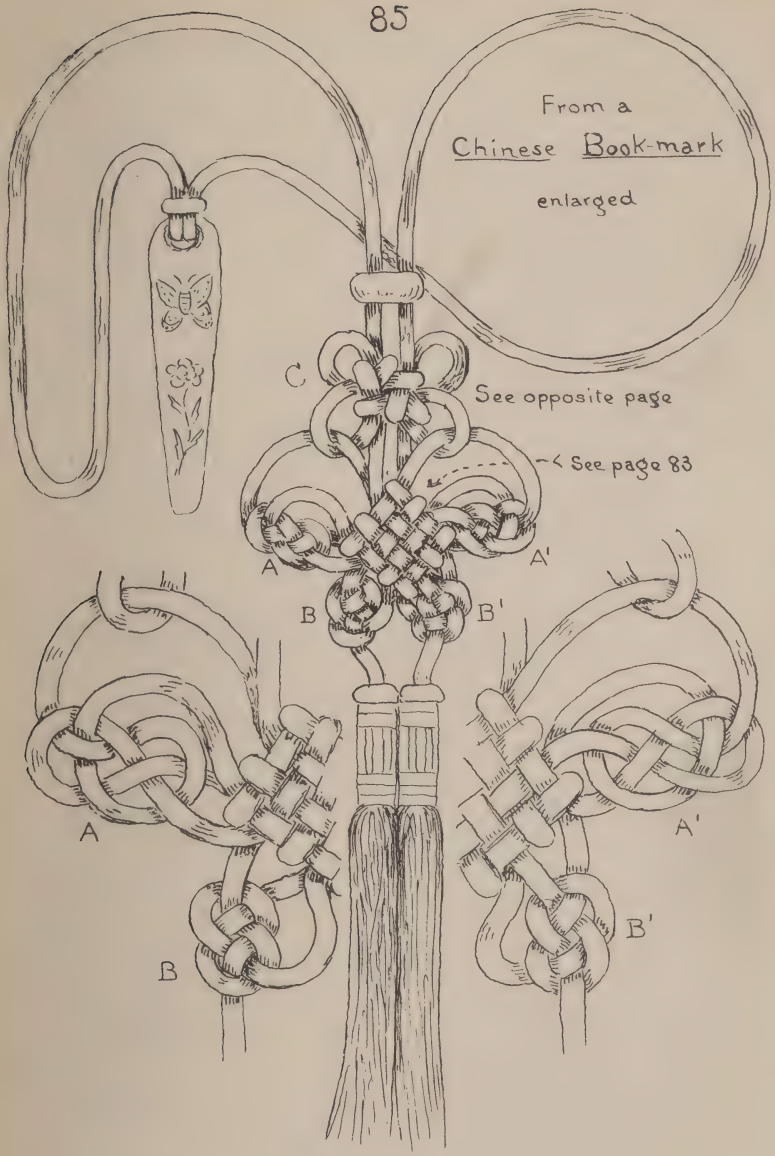
III



VI

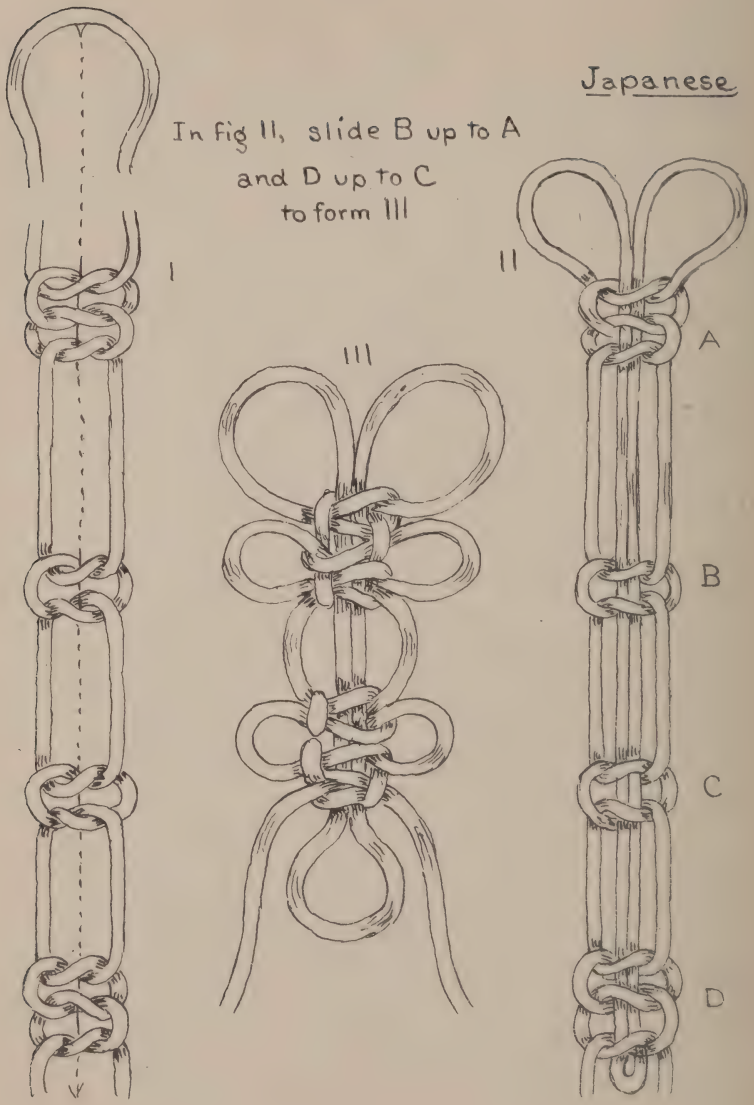


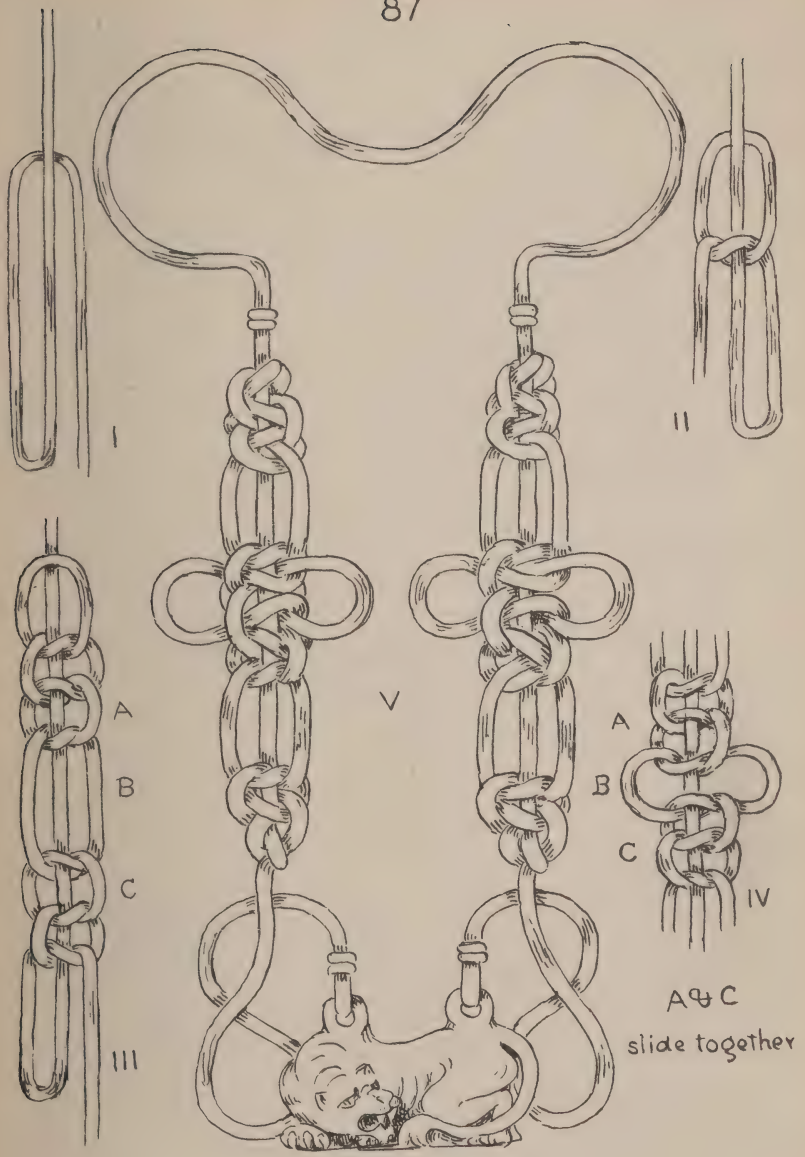
IV


From a
Chinese Book-mark
enlarged
C
See opposite page
See page 83
A
A'
B
B'
A
A'
B
B'

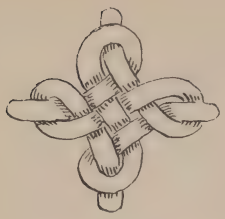
Japanese

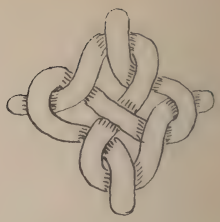
In fig II, slide B up to A
and D up to C
to form III

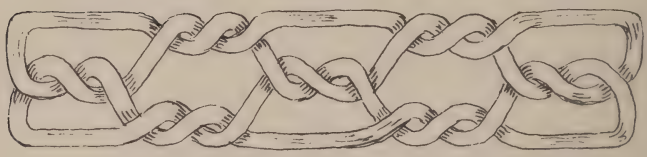


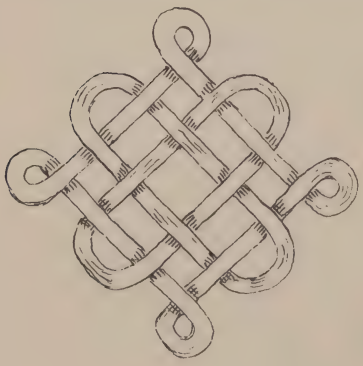

I
II
A
B
C
III
V
A
B
C
IV
A & C
slide together

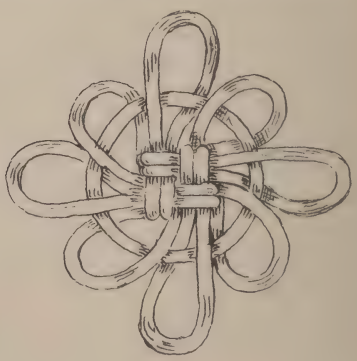
Knots in Ornamentation



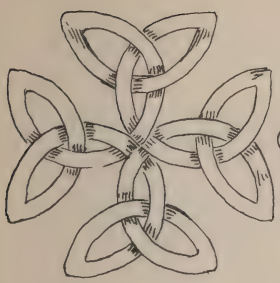


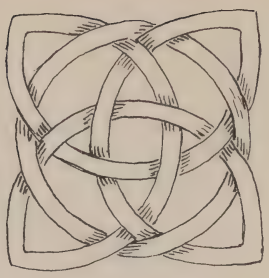


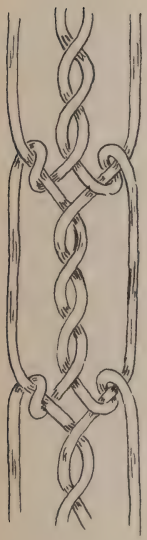


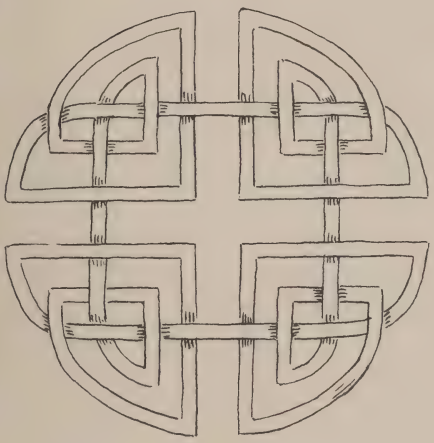


Celtic Knots



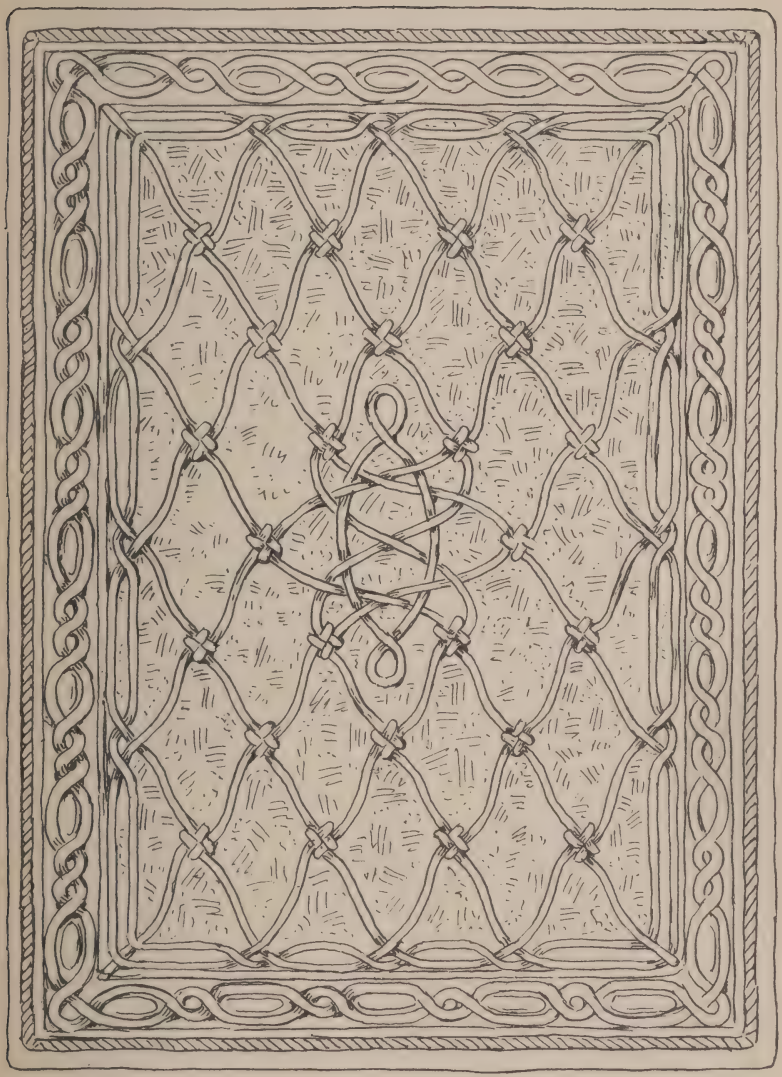




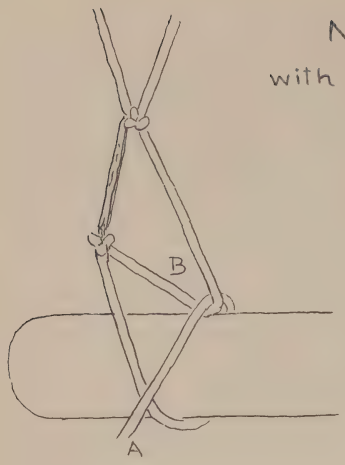


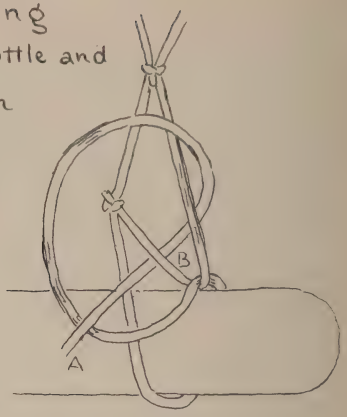
Book Cover

Book Cover

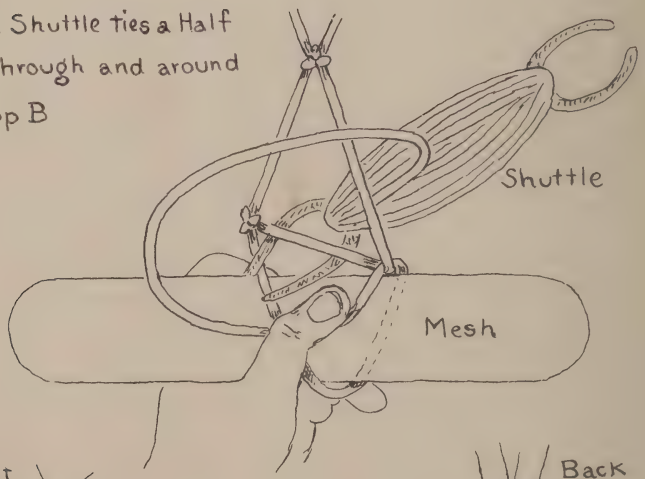


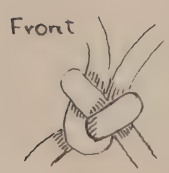
Netting with a shuttle and Mesh



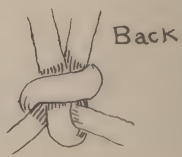


The Shuttle ties a Half Hitch through and around the loop B



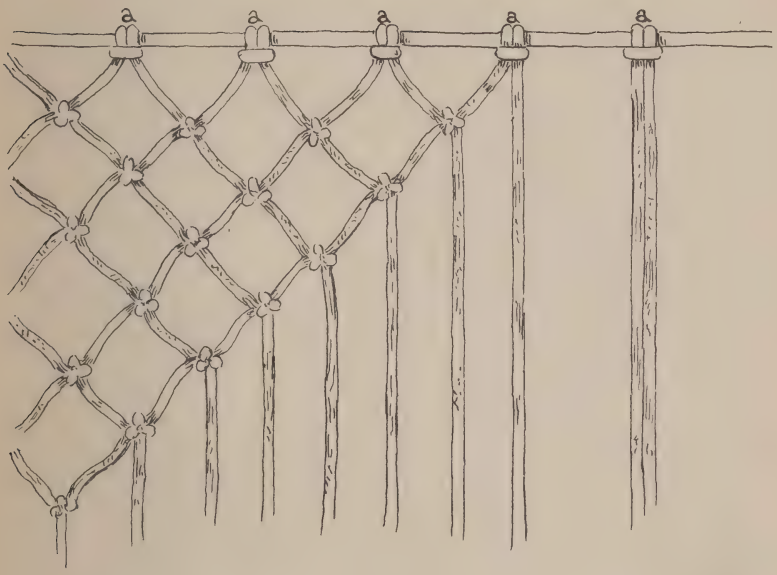


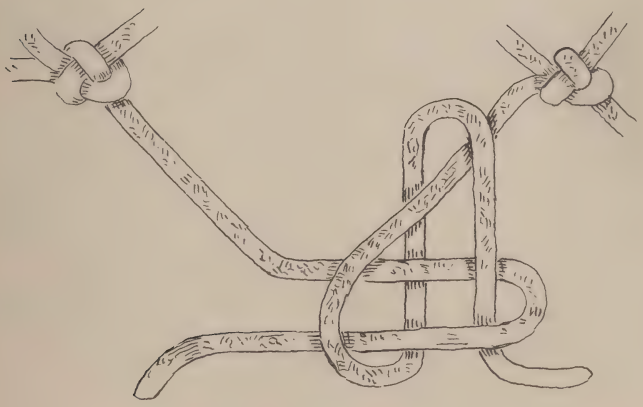
The Knot is the Sheet Bend



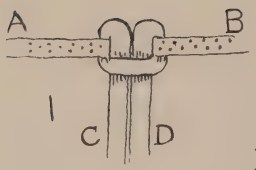
Netting

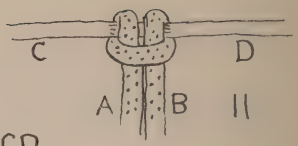
With short lines a, a, a, &c and without Mesh or Shuttle





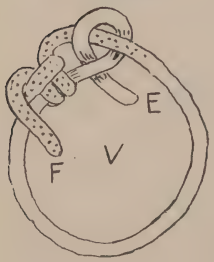
Tatting Knot



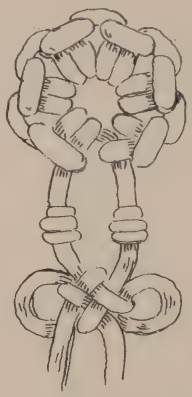


If a Lark's Head CD
is tied around the line AB
fig. I,
by straightening CD, AB becomes a Lark's Head around CD
fig. II

Similarly
If the end E, of
the line EF,
is tied on the end F,
fig. III,
the knot can be
transferred
fig. IV

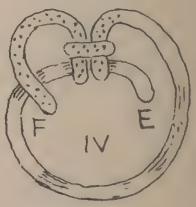


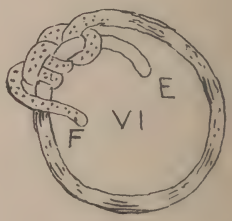
VII



By pulling E
the Lark's Heads will
form an Eyelet
figs. VII, VIII

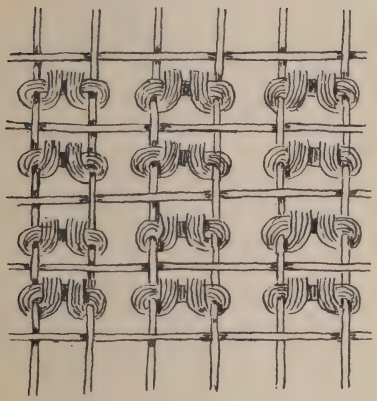
Each turn of E
fig. V,
can be transferred
fig. VI
Keeping E always
a running line



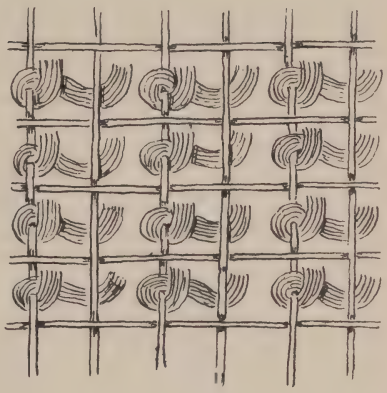


Oriental Rugs

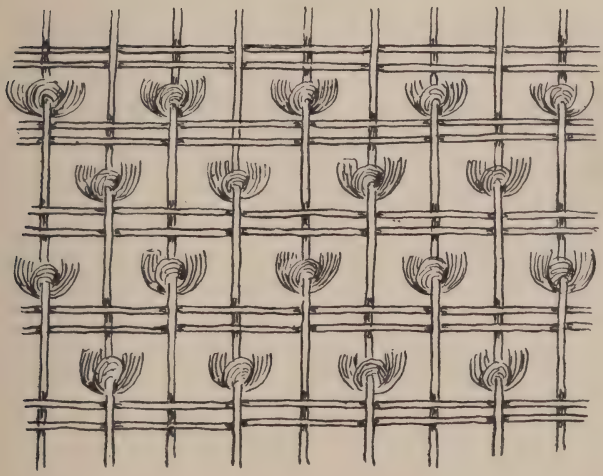
Turkish Knot



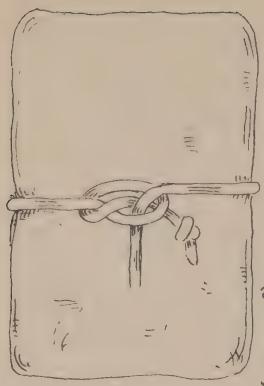
Persian Knot



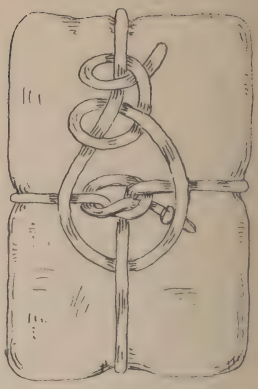
Single Warp Knot



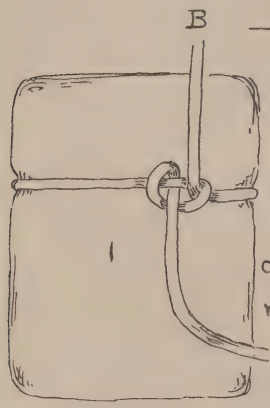
Tying Package



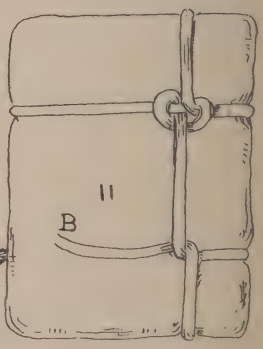
Begin
with a Slip Noose
around the bundle.
End
with Half Hitches

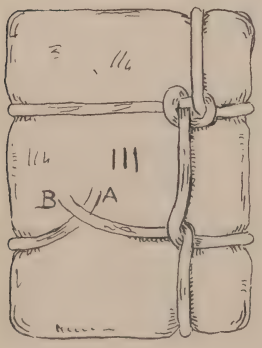


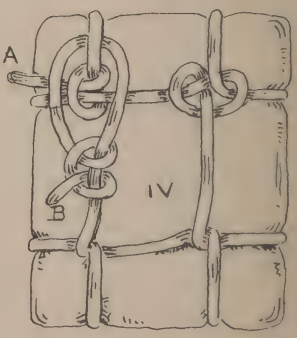
Four-Strand Tie



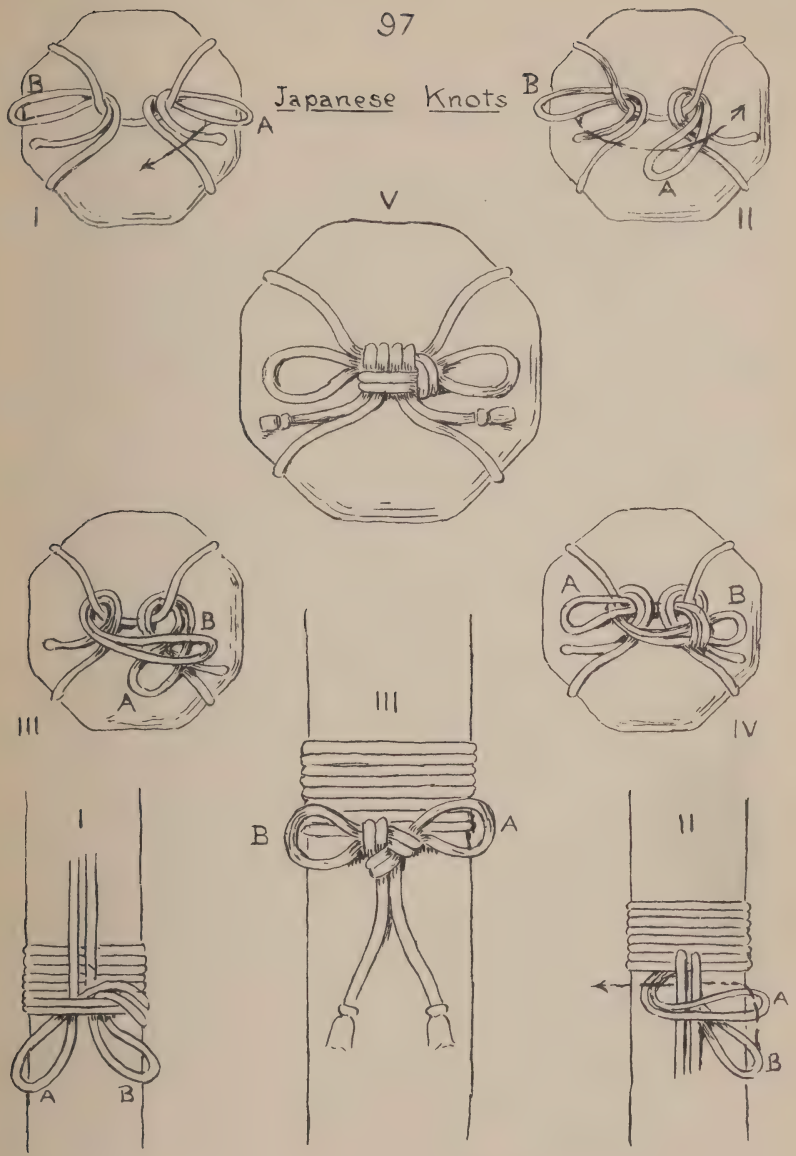
Tie a Slip Noose
in the middle
of the line and pass it a-
round the Package.
fig I



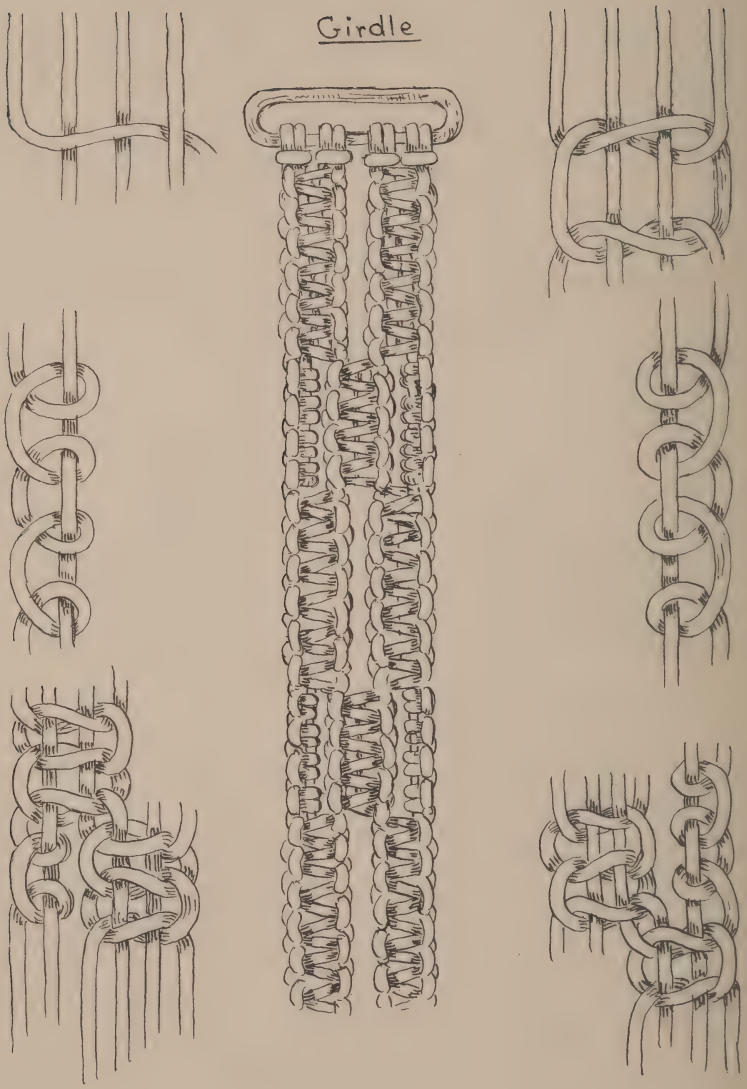


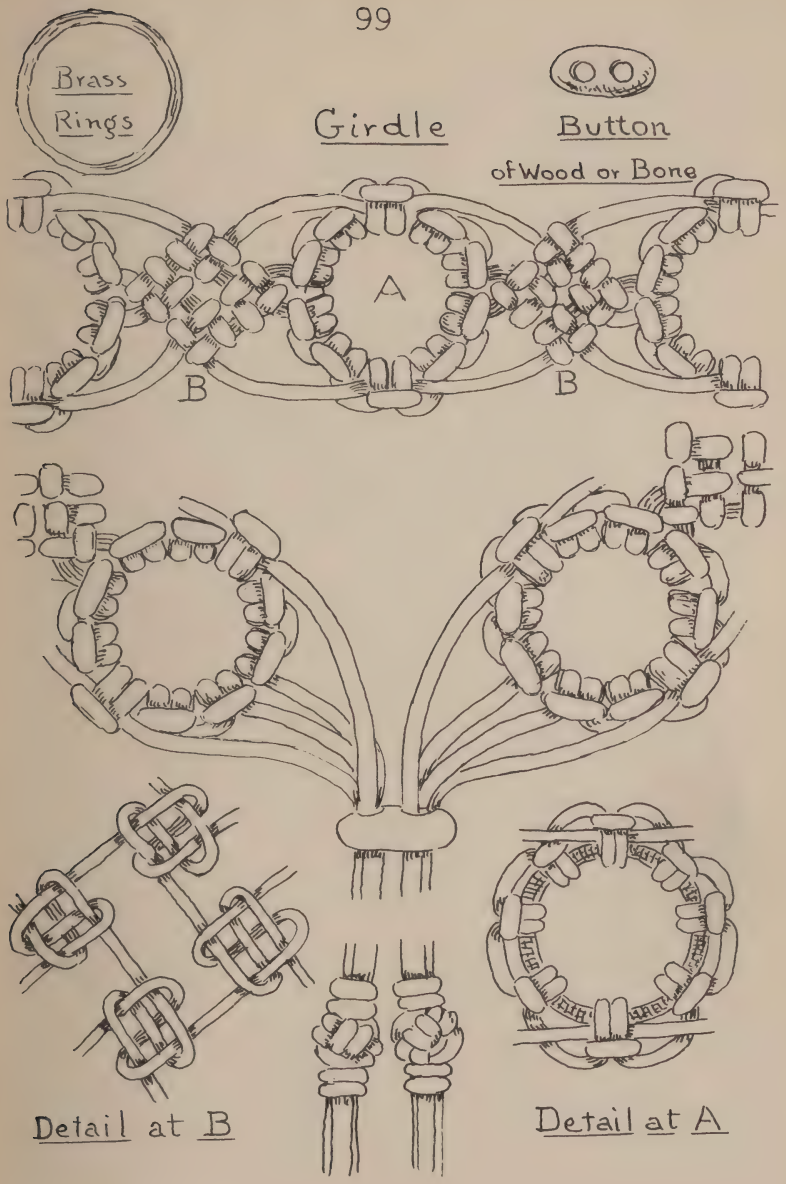


Japanese Knots

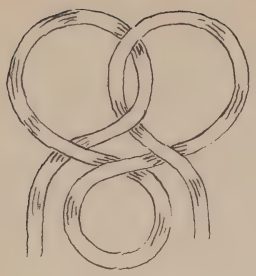


Girdle

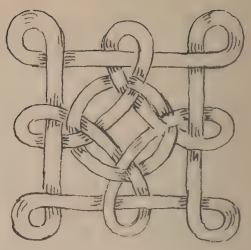



Brass Rings
Girdle
Button
of Wood or Bone
A
B
B
Detail at B
Detail at A

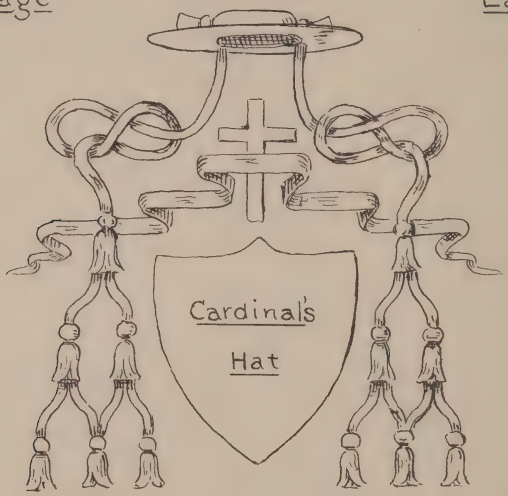
Heraldic Knots



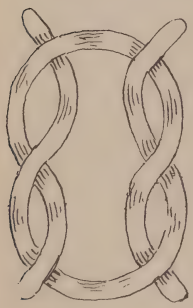
Heneage



Lacy

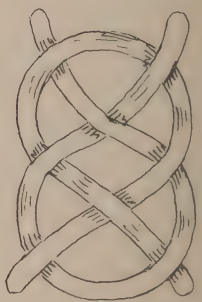


Bouchier

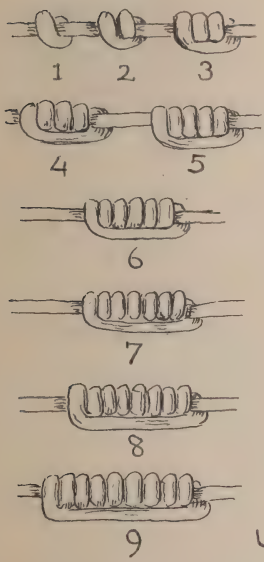


Stafford

Wake and Ormond



Digits



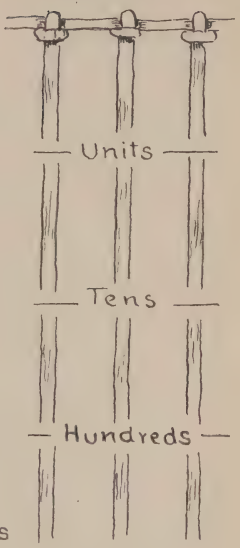
Numbers in Knots

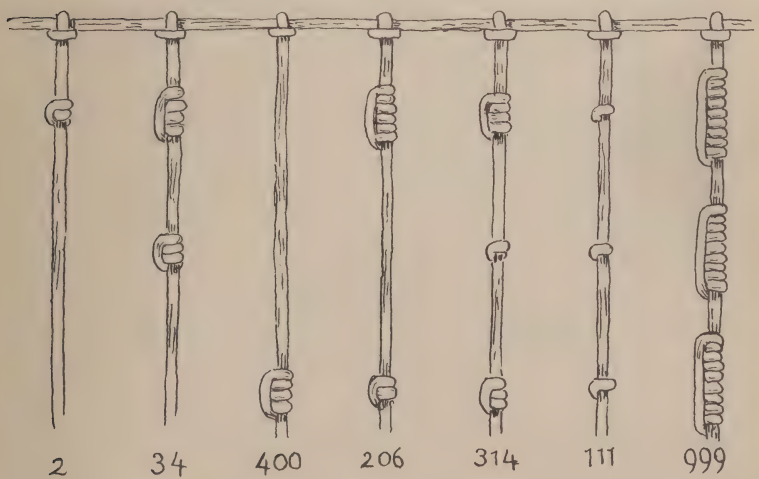
Adapted from the Accounts of the Ancient Incas

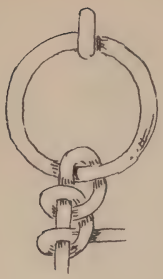
Each Cord is a Number and is attached to a Basal Cord

Units, Tens, Hundreds are at distinct distances from the Basal Cord

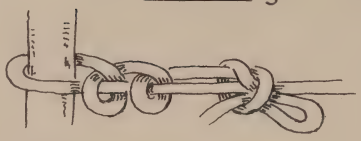
Basal Cord

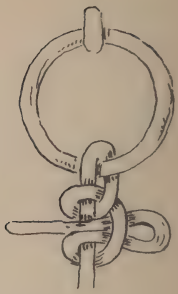




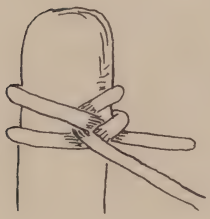


Mooring

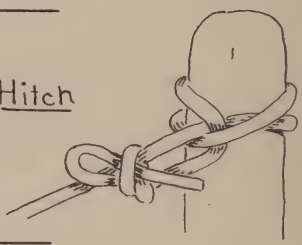




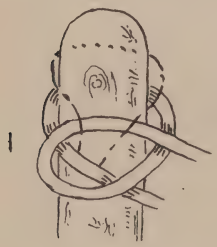
Two Half Hitches



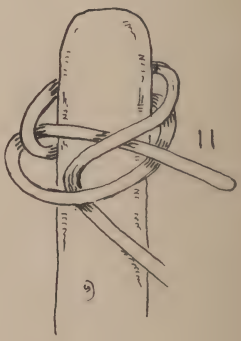
Clove Hitch

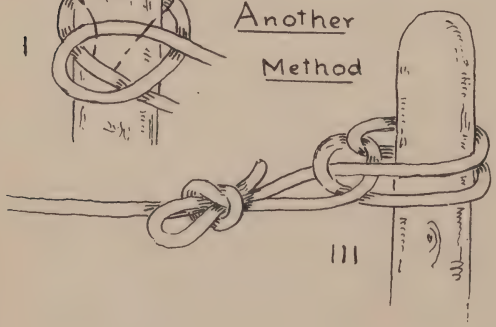


Bowline



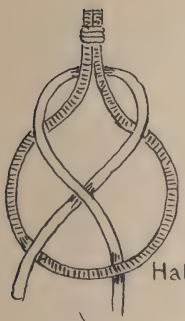
Another Method





Angler's Knots

Line and Leader



Half Hitch

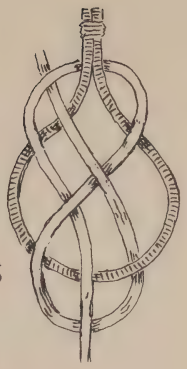
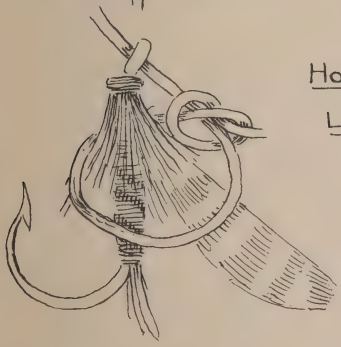
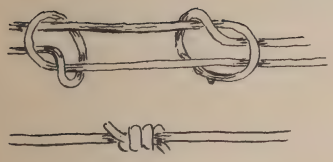


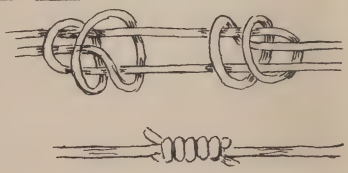
Figure of 8

Hook and Leader

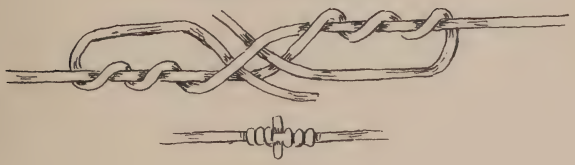


Tying Silk Gut

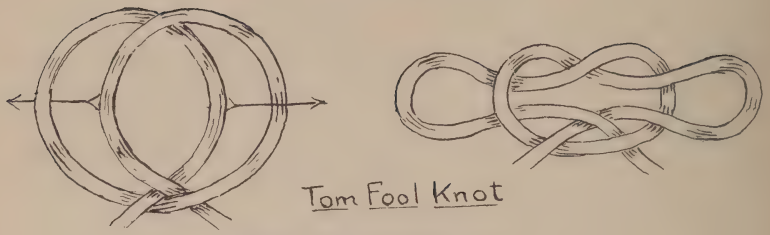




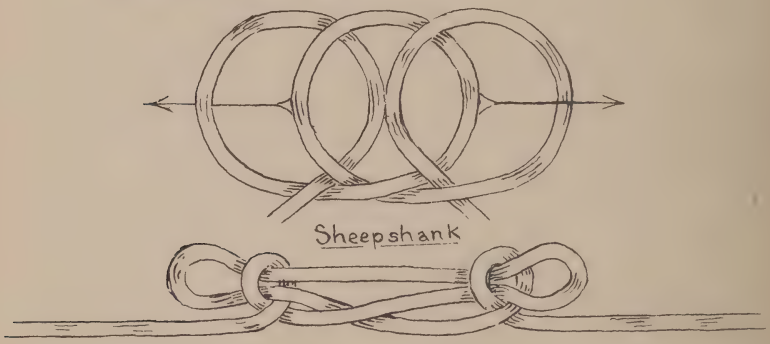
Another Method



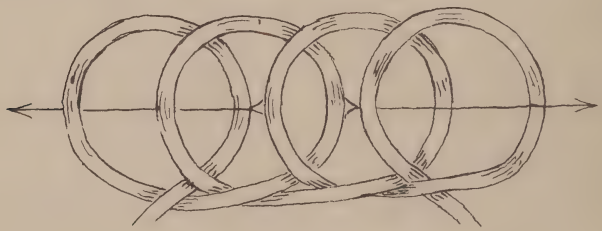
Trick Knots



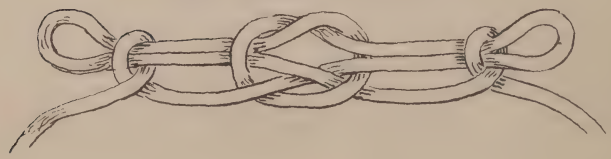
Tom Fool Knot



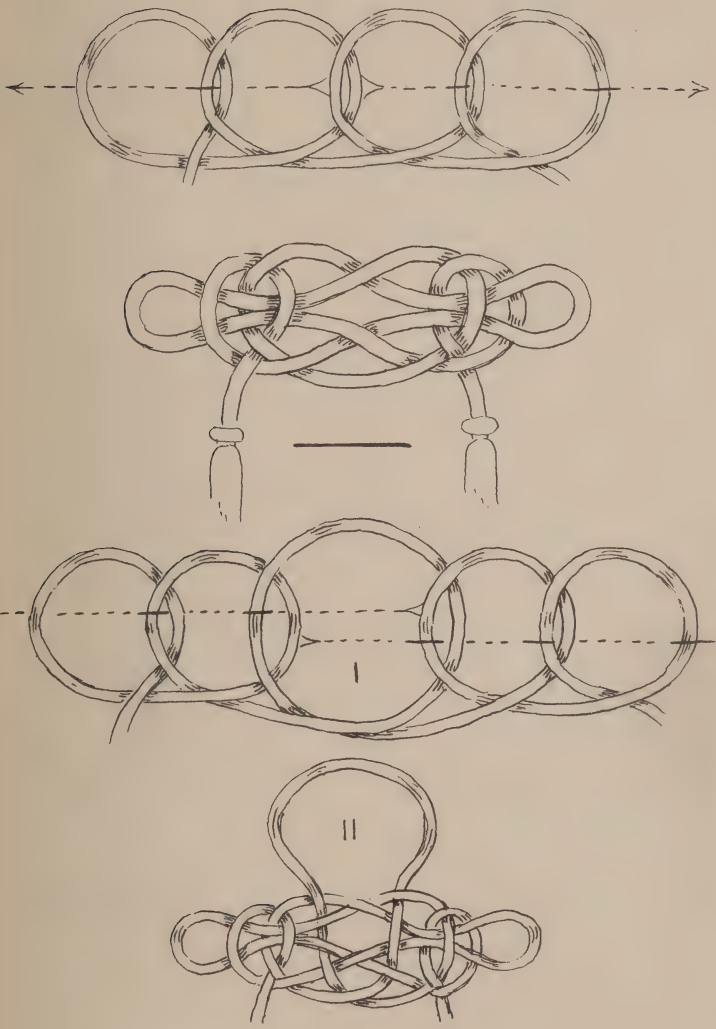
Sheepshank



Man-of-War Sheepshank

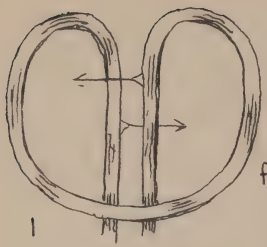


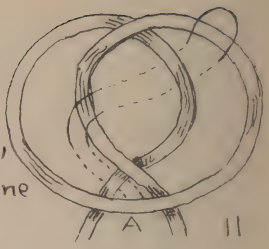
Trick Knots

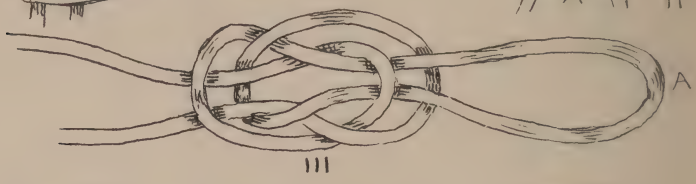


Jar Sling Knot

The bight, A, fig. II, follows the dotted line

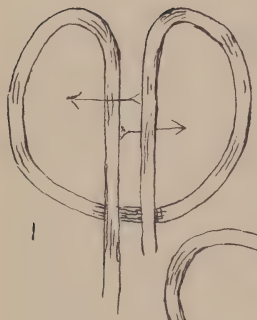


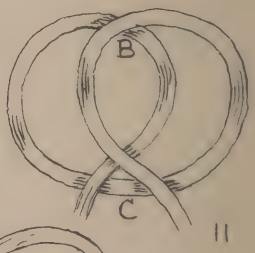


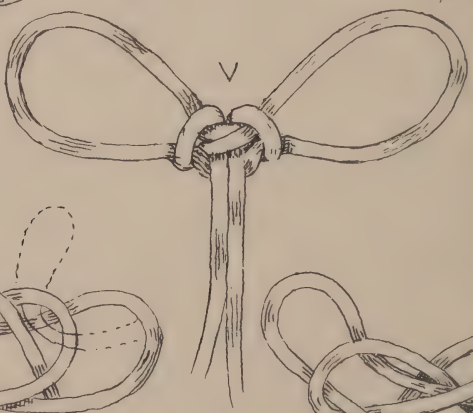


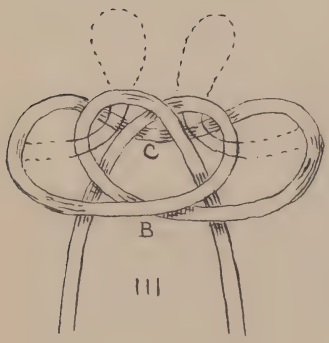
Spanish Bowline

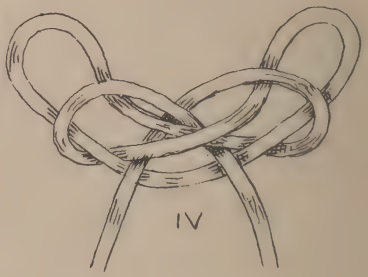
Turn the Crotch B over on to C figs. II, III

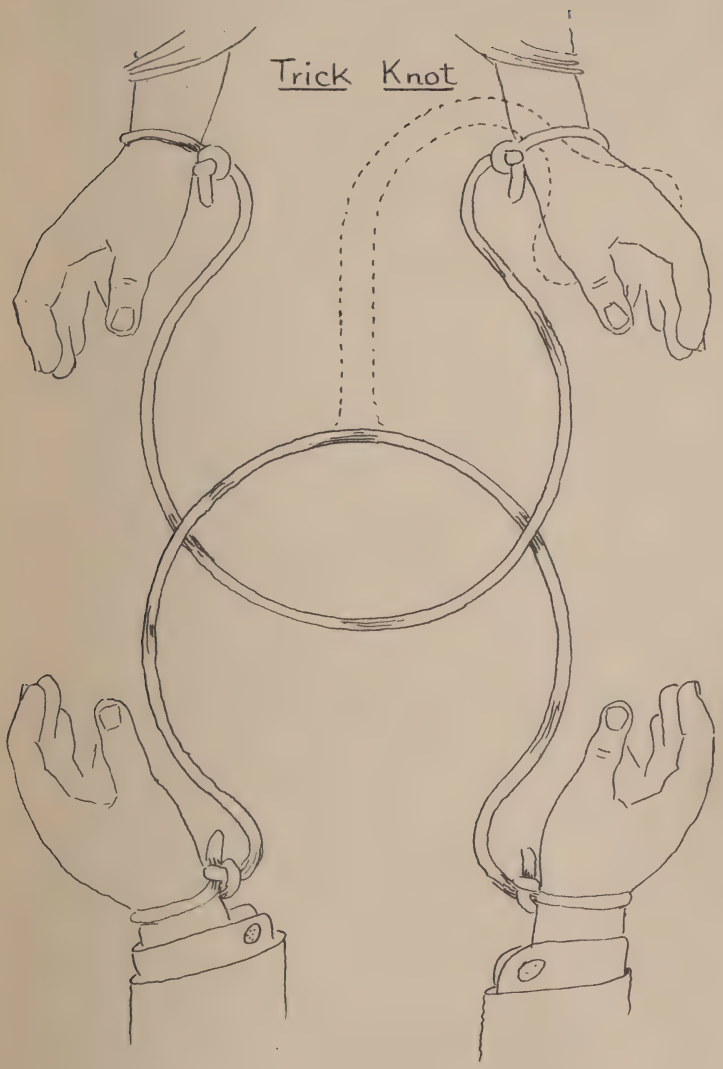




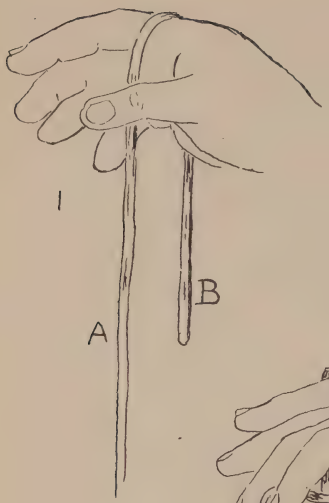


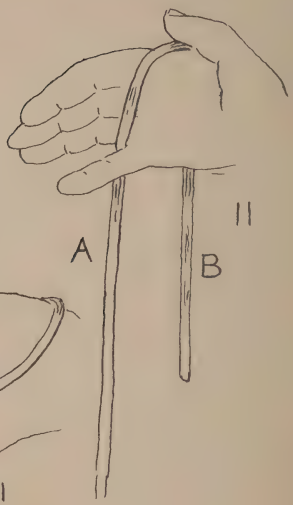





Trick Knot

A Knot tied with One Hand





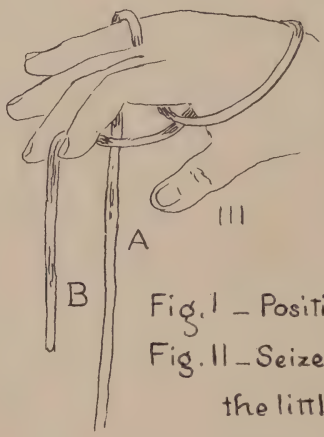


Fig. I – Position of the line A B

Fig. II – Seize the end A with the little and third fingers

Fig. III – Seize the end B between the first & second fingers and hold fast while the rest of the line is shaken off the hand

With rapid motion the process can not be seen

Adapted from the German

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